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Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXIV NO. 195 BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1936 PRICE ONE ANNA

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

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Reign Of Terror At Badajoz

"Mountains Of Corpses"

2,000 Executed By Insurgents

Threat Of Blowing Up San Sebastian

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Messages from Spain continue to consist of rival claims and counter-claims and there is every indication that the end of civil war after four weeks of merciless fighting is as far off as ever.

Insurgents claim that railway communication has been established between Burgos and Seville, also that repairs to the battleship; two cruisers and two light cruisers have been completed.

The Government 'inter alia' state that the insurgent offensive against Irun has been completely shattered after six hours' fiercest fighting.

Presidential Decree

President Azana is reported to have decreed the ending of the moratorium imposed on the day the civil war began but declaring that all transactions with banks in towns held by the insurgents will be regarded as contraband.—Reuter.

INSURGENTS LAY MINES

Horrible Tale Of Devastation In Badajoz

LONDON, August 16.

It is learnt that the Spanish insurgents in Majorca have laid mines in all important bays and coves of the island to prevent Government expeditionary force landing by sea. Foreign shipping have been warned by the insurgents of the presence of mines.

CARTAGENA BOMBED?

Gibraltar.—The Spanish Government destroyer "Almirante Valds" steamed through the Straits, firing about 20 shells at Carnero Point. Insurgent batteries did not reply. It is reported that insurgent 'planes are bombing Cartagena, doing serious damage to the town Arsenal, where the battleship "Jaime the First" is undergoing repair.

GRIM DEVASTATION IN BADAJOZ.

Lisbon.—Scenes of devastation and horror in Badajoz were described to Reuter by a Portuguese journalist, who was the first to enter the town after its capture. He says that the part of Badajoz, which has not been destroyed, is in a state of the most fantastic confusion. There are barricades in every street and every barricade is almost literally a mountain of corpses. The blood-stained wall, perforated with bullet-marks at the military headquarters, shows the place where some 2,000 were executed by the insurgents.

"Well, perhaps not quite so many", said Col. Yague, the present ruler of Badajoz, when the journalist mentioned the figure 2,000.

HEART-RENDING SCENES.

The journalist describes pitiful scenes when women searching the barricades come on the body of a husband or a son and says these bereaved women and children provide the most tragic aspect of this savage Civil War.—Reuter.

ATTACK ON SAN SEBASTIAN RESUMED

Rebels To Shell It From Land And Sea?

LONDON, Aug. 16.

After a month of civil war the fighting in Spain is still raging with increasing bitterness, with apparently no end in sight.

ATTACK RESUMED.

The insurgent attack on San Sebastian was resumed this morning, three columns of lorries loaded with men, guns and ammunition participating in the advance. It is expected that rebel cruisers "Camarias," "Espana" and "Almirante Cervera" will co-operate in the attack by bombarding the heights dominating San Sebastian but a heavy fog and bombing by Government aircraft have hitherto prevented this.

SAN SEBASTIAN TO BE SHELLED?

According to a message from Hendaye, insurgents hope if they succeed in isolating San Sebastian that Government forces will retire, thus avoiding a repetition of the horrors of street fighting witnessed at Badajoz. It is understood that General Mola and General Franco have ordered the larger towns to be captured, if possible, without bombardment, but if Government forces refuse to retire the insurgents will shell San Sebastian from land and sea.

Government forces seem to be massing on the heights ready to meet the attack.

REBELS' RANKS SWELL.

It is reported that after a fierce battle at La Liniea Government troops were defeated with the loss of 170 men while a message Rabat states that the garrison in from Ifni territory, hitherto loyal to the Government have revolted and joined the rebels.—Reuter.

Earlier THREAT OF BLOWING UP SAN SEBASTIAN

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, August 15.

Horrors of Spanish civil war are described in despatches from various centres. No journalists have hitherto been allowed to visit Badajoz but it is known that mass executions of Popular Front supporters are taking place incessantly since the fall of city.

At San Sebastian, where no citizen holds his life worth a minute's purchase, hostages pay penalty for insurgent attacks; for example, one old man was dragged from prison and executed as retaliation for blowing off of the two legs of children during the insurgent air raid. "Long live dynamite" has become the slogan among the Extremist Government supporters, many whereof are miners who declare that they will blow up the City rather than surrender—a threat to which presence in the city of huge stocks of explosives and arrival of reinforcements of 2,000 desperate miners from Bilbao gives colour.

MORE HOSTAGES.

Though several hundred members of Spanish aristocracy are already huddled together in the hold of the cargo vessel "Angel Perez" in San Sebastian harbour the defenders of the City, afraid of running short of hostages, conducted indiscriminate raids in the

(Continued on Page 7.)

NO CONNECTION WITH SOVIET

Trotsky's Indignant Denial Of Alleged Terrorist Plots

OSLO, August 15.

An indignant denial of the charge that he has been instigating terrorist plots against the Soviet is issued by M. Trotsky who is living in exile in Norway. He states, he has no connection with the Soviet affairs apart from the few articles about Russia written for foreign papers.

KIROV MURDER ECHO

MOSCOW:—According to the accusations against M. Zinovieff and M. Kameneff published in the press, they as agents of the German Secret Police caused the assassination of M. Kirov two years ago and plotted to murder M. Stalin and other Soviet officials.—Reuter.

Bomb Explosion Casualties At Tel Aviv

JERUSALEM, Aug. 16.

A bomb, believed to have been thrown from a train passing level crossing, exploded in the main street of Tel Aviv, and a Jewish girl was fatally injured and a woman and six men hurt.—Reuter.

NEGUS' PRIVATE ESTATES SEQUESTERED

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 16.

The private estates of the Negus in Abyssinia have been sequestered for Italian colonists. It is announced that the first agricultural colonies will be established in October on the Emperor's land, and the first colonists will be Black Shirts who have chosen to remain in East Africa.

The Italian Treasury has arrived to establish a section of the Royal Treasury. The winding up of the Bank of Ethiopia will begin on 1st September.—Reuter.

Protest Against Parmanand's Ex-communication

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, August 14.

Under the auspices of Ahmedabad Students' Association and Gujarat Uvan Mandal a meeting was held to protest against ex-communication of Mr. Parmanand Kapadia, Mr. Krishalal Trikamlal Desai, a Socialist presided.

'Br.' 'Plane Crashes

ALL OCCUPANTS BURNT TO DEATH

BIARRITZ, Aug. 16.

A Fokker aeroplane, believed to be British, crashed in flames last evening and was absolutely destroyed and all her occupants were burnt to death. Their number is not known.

It is hitherto impossible to unravel the secret which the red-hot mass conceals.

The 'plane was not expected in the aerodrome and efforts to land appeared to be those of an inexperienced pilot.—Reuter.

(Biarritz is a bathing resort on the Bay of Biscay, France).

Crashed Machine Identified

LONDON, Aug. 16.

The Fokker aeroplane which crashed in Biarritz has been identified as one of the four machines from Gatwick Air Port, bound presumably, for Poland. Papers found on the body of the pilot, who was the only victim of the crash, bore the name of a Polish count.

The four machines were turned back by the French authorities at Bordeaux on their journey three weeks ago, from England to Lisbon. The British Airways, Limited, state that the machines were sold to a Polish firm for commercial purposes, and a written statement was obtained from the purchasers that the aircraft would be flown direct to Poland for civil use.

According to a message from La Rochelle another Fokker machine has been severely damaged while landing. The gendarmerie have seized the 'plane and the Polish pilot will be summoned for not having an international licence.—Reuter.

VICTORY FOR DE VALERA

Result Of Galway Bye-Election

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Mr. de Valera won victory with bye-election of Galway caused by the death in a motor accident of Mr. Patrick Hogan, Minister for Agriculture in the Cosgrave Government.

Mr. Neilan, (Fianna Fail) or Government candidate polled 39,982 votes, Professor James Hogan (United Ireland Party) 23,264 votes; Count Plunkett (Republican) 2,696. Mr. James Hogan is a brother of the late member.—Reuter's Special.

U. S. BEATS BR. EMPIRE

Three World Records Established At White City

LONDON, August 16.

At the White City 90,000 assembled in glorious weather to see United States beat British Empire in Athletics by 11 events to 3. Three world records were established, namely:—

FOUR MILES RELAY:—United States Norbostel, Venske, Sanromani and Cunningham. Time 17 minutes 17 and two-tenths seconds.

TWO MILES RELAY:—United States, Hornbostel, Young, Williamson, Woodruff. 7 minutes 35 and eight-tenths seconds.

IN THE SAME EVENT:—British Empire: McCabe, Boot, Backhouse, Powel. 7 minutes 36 and six-tenths seconds. Both beat record.

MILE RELAY:—British Empire: Roberts, Rampling, Fritz, Brown. 3 minutes 10 and six-tenths seconds.—Reuter.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT AND PARTY IN BOMBAY

Official Reception To-morrow

An official reception will be given to the Congress President's Party arriving on Tuesday at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.), at the Victoria Terminus Station, Bombay, by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. The party consists of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Khan Abdul Gafar Khan, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari.

GRADUATES SEEK AGRICULTURAL TRAINING

MADRAS, Aug. 15.

The last day for receiving applications from candidates for training in agriculture is the 15th instant, to-day. It is learnt that so far about 1,000 applications have been received mostly from graduates. The training is for a period of four months and each candidate will be paid an allowance of Rs. 14 per mensem. The whole cost of the scheme is Rs. 900.—United Press.

FLOOD SITUATION IN SARAN DISTRICT

Alarming Reports Contradicted

RANCHI, Aug. 15

The Publcity Officer, Bihar Government, contradicts the alarming reports of flood situation in Saran District and says that the position there is improving and flood waters are gradually receding.

Ten relief centres have been opened in "sudder" subdivision and five in Siwan Subdivision.

Rescue work is over except in Sonepur area where the water is not yet falling.

Only three accidental deaths are so far reported. There is no dearth of men money and relief work is proceeding briskly.—A. P.

Repatriation To India Of Indians In British Guiana

ETAWAH, Aug. 15.

Information received in the office of the local Indian Colonial Association from British Guiana states that it is expected that about 485 Indians now living there will be repatriated to India in the month of September next.—United Press.

No Quarter For Place-Hunters

JINNAH EXPLAINS MUSLIM LEAGUE'S PARLIAMENTARY PROGRAMME

LUCKNOW, Aug. 15.

A representative conference of the Muslims of the United Provinces was held this afternoon in Gangaprasad Memorial Hall under the presidency of the Raja of Salempur. The Conference was addressed by Mr. M. A. Jinnah. About 400 Muslims from all parts of the province were present.

The conference was not open to the Press, but it is understood that it has been decided to form an Election Board under the auspices of the U. P. Branch of the Muslim League Parliamentary Board. The Board would consist of 128 members with powers to co-opt 22 more.

The Election Board would issue a manifesto embodying the special problems facing the province and elect its own Working Committee to carry on election work.

Mr. Jinnah, it is understood, while addressing the conference said that it was wrong to say that the present move of the Muslim League was communal. He claimed that any one who read the Parliamentary, Board manifesto could not say that the League was a communal body. In uniting 80 million of Muslims under one banner and making them patriotic, progressive and nationalist, the League was making the greatest contribution towards the freedom of the country.

He emphasised that the object of the League was that no individual clique or group of Muslims would in future be able to drag the community in a wrong way to suit their ends.

He said that a line had been drawn at those persons who were beyond redemption—groups of job—hunters and self-seekers, who thought of nothing but personal aggrandisement at the expense of the community. Such persons would receive no quarter in the League.—United Press.

Blazoned Path Of National Emancipation

Bombay's Tribute To Maxim Gorky, "Embodiment Of Mass Forces & Prophet Of Realism"

The Maxim Gorky Day was celebrated in Bombay, with great enthusiasm on Sunday. A public meeting was held in the morning at the Kohinoor Cinema, Dadar, and two processions were taken out in the evening, which formed into a meeting at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall. Eloquent tributes were paid to the memory of Maxim Gorky by a cosmopolitan gathering of men and women.

The Blavatsky Lodge Hall was packed to the full. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided over the meeting. About 13 literary socials and other organisations participated in the functions.

Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya addressing the meeting said that Maxim Gorky occupied a place not only in the literary world, but in the history of World Revolution.

Why were they celebrating the memory of Maxim Gorky and not other equally eminent men? This question was asked in many countries. He would not say that Maxim Gorky was a flawless artist in fact, he could not be said to excel Dostoievsky and Tolstoy, nor his literary technique was too high, according to bourgeois literary standards.

His style was not only not 'genteel,' but was on the other hand had the proletarian roughness in it, suggestive of the immense capacities of the power of the masses. It was like the roughness of the ocean with all its capacity to drown the lonely ships of selfishness.

EMBODIMENT OF MASS FORCES

Maxim Gorky was not merely a literary figure but was also revolutionary. In celebrating his memory they were not merely honouring the individual but the spirit of Revolution of Maxim Gorky, not the artist, but the embodiment of the mass forces represented in his thought. His writings were a self-revolution of the proletariat, and he was a fearless champion of the people's aspirations. Maxim Gorky's life could be divided into three periods reflecting the three phases of evolution of thought. In the first period, from 1865-1900, he attained international repute at the early age of 32 and was considered by the critics to be equal to Tolstoy.

In 1900 he developed fully the Social Democratic ideas and became a proletarian writer, joining the Russian Social Democrats. He actively participated in the Revolution of 1905, and was arrested and exiled. This period marked the decline of his reputation according to bourgeois standard of criticism. But in reality it was a transition from the Bourgeois Realism to Proletarian Realism. He transcended the Bourgeis literary standards and attained a higher standard as the proletarian writer. And only later on he was recognised as a writer of eminence. The Bourgeoisie recognised the proletarian creativeness only if it was backed by power, observed the speaker.

Mr. Baagji, a Bengali author, said that he heartily joined the meeting in paying his tribute to the great poet.

Mr. J. Meghani said that Maxim Gorky could depict with force and realism the mass heroism of the people, while hitherto, the writers contended themselves with representing individuals as heroes. He hoped that the ideas and ideals of Maxim Gorky would inspire the people to higher achievements.

ARTIST WITH PURPOSE.

Mr. B. V. Varerkar said that Maxim Gorky was an artist with a purpose. He deprecated the idea of "Art for Art's sake" as Art without the purpose of social development was worse than useless.

Mr. Bukhari observed that Maxim Gorky lived what he preached and showed to the people of Russia the path of national emancipation. They should besides paying their homage to Maxim Gorky, learn the great lessons he taught to the world, through his writings.

Mr. Lalji Pendse in a lengthy speech stated that it would be a half-truth to say that Maxim Gorky was great because he was a champion of Russian Revolution. His writings were based on his strong convictions.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in her concluding remarks said that the meeting showed how wonderful it was that thoughts could travel over thousands of miles on a common pilgrimage. People of many temperaments, and holding many views gathered to pay common homage to the memory of one of the greatest personalities. Each one according to his particular approach and to his lights, according to his interests joined the meeting to pay tributes to the memory of Maxim Gorky.

In the early days, when she was in Europe, at a time when romanticism was in prominence, Maxim Gorky's writings came as a rude shock. He was considered an intruder disturbing the serenity of the dream of beauty, dreamt by the writers who always had visions of fairy-lands and fairy princesses. Who was this man, every one asked, who dared write about the sorrows, the hungers, the misery and the wounds of the oppressed people?

PROPHET OF REALISM.

Maxim Gorky was the first prophet of the great movement of Realism. No longer should the world shut itself in dreams of tranquil beauty, no longer should the world live in the enchanted circle of romanticism, far away from the hovels and forests where hunger stalked, where women brutalised, where children starved, where men were treated worse than dogs and where life betrayed life. He recreated the reality of life, so that men who saw it were startled into thought.

He was the first prophet of the great thought of Revolution leading to the rebirth of Russia. He was a great man not because he was born in Russia, nor that he suffered the miseries of the proletariat held in bondage, but because of his fire of genius, of his gift of transmuting words to life, and of making sorrow doubly sorrowful, because he was an artist, a poet of misery. He was the voice of the suffering of a whole mass of people.

Great men of great movements had risen and had gone. To-day they were no more than names in history. But Maxim Gorky was a writer who gave life to a movement, who created beauty out of the suffering and misery of the people.

MESSAGE OF CREATIVENESS

He brought freedom to millions. He gave the message that they should be creative and alchemic in their thoughts. There could be no geographical limitations to such prophets. When a great people were fighting for their freedom, he was the sun that brought the light of self-deliverance in the darkness. His message was that they should find self-redemption wherever they might be whether they lived in prisons or woods, whether they

(Continued on Page 7.)

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words "Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

A well-known Chemists shop long-standing in Fort, Frere Road, requires qualified doctors to attend the same. Parsees and Gujati preferred. Liberal commissions. For particulars apply Box No. 6747, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an experienced Weaving Master with theory and practice besides general education. None but those of special knowledge in sizing, costing and fancy designing with keen aptitude in work need apply. Box No. 6728, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Muslim Doctors, Muslim Graduate Teachers, knowing Gujrathi, Laundry Clerks and 20 apprentice stenographers and draughtsmen. Apply for particulars with stamped envelope Box 6736, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited for the following posts in a new College proposed to be started in Ahmedabad in June 1937. It is proposed to begin with First Year and Inter Arts classes and appointments will be made as under:—Principal, Professors, Assistant Professors or Lecturers for English, Sanskrit, Persian, French, Ardha Magadhi, Gujarati, Mathematics, Logic, History, Indian Administration, Economics and Civics and Geography. Selections will be made from persons possessing the highest University Qualifications. Applications stating age. Qualifications and previous experience if any should be addressed to the Secretary, Ahmedabad Education Society, Shanti Sadan Building, Mirjapur so as to reach him on or before the 25th inst. The grades of the appointments will be as under:—Principal 350-25/2 500; Professors 200-25/2 300; Assistant Professors and Lecturers 100-20/2 200. (3721).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

S.T.C. six years' experienced hand with best references, can join immediately. Refer to No. 6737, "Bombay Chronicle."

Open to immediate engagement head panman with several years' approved service in large sugar factories of North and South India. Guarantee highest efficiency in recovery and quality. Excellent references. Apply Box 6683, "Bombay Chronicle".

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual, training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (6715).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

For Sale—Homoeo. Books, Second-hand Allen-Encyclopaedia of pure Materia Medica. 10 vols. 150/-; Baehr-Science of Therapeutics 2 Vols. 22/-; Gentry-Concordance Repertory. 6 Vols. 50/-; Goodno-Practice of Medicine. 2 Vols. 20/-; King History of Homoeopathy. 4 Vols. 16/-; Ludlam-Diseases of Women, pages 1029. 15/-; Raue-Pathology. 1st Ed. pages 644. 5/-; Small-Practice of Medicine, pages 900. 12/-; Wood-Text Book of Gynecology, 1st Ed. pages 858, 6/-; C. Rineer & Co., 23 Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta. (3708)

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

A Company in Bombay is pleased to offer an opening to a gentleman of good social status to join as partner in Managing Agency of a reputed Joint Stock Company. Starting remuneration Rs. 500 and share in profits. The Company deals in articles of daily use commanding extensive sale throughout India. Those who can invest a minimum of Rs. 100,000 need apply with Bank reference to Box 6745, "Bombay Chronicle."

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Small-Loans: For Inexpensive Instalment Facilities. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (6616)

For mortgage of house-property in Bombay City and loan on personal security to Gazetted Officers. Apply to Anand and Co., Tamarind House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. Terms moderate.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted by a leading Life Office of Bombay Agency Organisers at Ahmedabad, Poona and Karachi on Rs. 75-25-200 plus office allowance. None not energetic or able to furnish Rupees one thousand security need reply. Permanent job for educated candidates. Apply Box No. 6740, "Bombay Chronicle."

75. INVESTMENTS.

Earn Rs. 250 P.M. by investing Rs. 200. For particulars send one anna stamp to C.G. Raja, Esq., Mysore. 6666.

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM COMPANY, LIMITED. (Incorporated in England).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transmission Receipt No. 6773 (London to Bombay) for one hundred Shares bearing distinctive Nos. 447075/447174 standing in the name of Amritlal Papatbhai is reported lost. All persons having any lien, claim or interest in the same are requested to inform the Company within Fifteen days from date after which the Company will issue a Certificate for the said shares.

LOCAL SECRETARY.
11, Bank Street, Fort.
Bombay, 17th Aug. 1936.
6751.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

SEALED TENDERS to be superscribed "TENDERS FOR LIGHTERAGE OF AMERICAN COTTON" are invited and will be received by the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, at his Office at Ballard Road up to 12 noon (Standard Time) on 7th September, 1936 from Lighterage Contractors for the work of receiving into their barges American cotton as defined in the Lighterage Agreement from importing vessels lying either in the stream or in the Docks and transporting the same to the Fumigation Wharf as notified by Government from time to time and landing the cotton thereat after fumigation.

2. For the information of tenderers it may be stated that the imports of American cotton during the past ten years were as follows:—

Year	No. of Bales
1926-1927 (Nov. March)	96,434
1927-1928	221,100
1928-1929	59,241
1929-1930	14,288
1930-1931	53,433
1931-1932	161,212
1932-1933	209,904
1933-1934	39,888
1934-1935	14,623
1935-1936	68,663
(Estimated for) 1936-1937	40,000

These figures should not be taken as any guarantee of the volume of future importations as the purchase of American cotton in India is liable to very great fluctuation caused by a number of factors the chief being the volumes of the American and Indian staple crops, tariff changes, exchange fluctuations all of which influence the comparative prices of the American and Indian products.

3. Forms of tender may be obtained at Rs. 2 per copy at the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks' Office, and no tender will be considered which is not made on the prescribed form and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 in cash as earnest money.

4. The successful tenderer will be required to enter into an agreement with the Trustees in the form annexed to the tender form for a period of three years from 1st December 1936 subject to the reservations provided in the agreement.

F. A. BORISSOW,
Manager.
Ballard Road
Bombay, 14th Septr. 1936.
3746.

POONA RACES

"MAXFAR"
Prismatic Binocular.
Magnification 8 x 30.
Rs. 85
Including solid leather case.
Field of view 130 yds. at 1000 yds.
LAWRENCE & MAYO LTD.
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Public Notices.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The clients of the Bank's Bhuleshwar Branch are hereby informed that the said Branch will remain CLOSED for business hereafter every year on the Parsi and Hindu New Year Days.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 15th August, 1936.
3749.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

SEWERAGE SCHEME FOR THE NORTHERN PART OF BOMBAY.

TENDERS for works of construction of main gravitation sewer in Tulsi Pipe Line Road from its junction with Mori Road to the proposed pumping station No. 2 behind Ruby Mills will be received up to 1-0 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Tuesday the 25th August 1936.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification etc. will be issued on payment of Rs. 5 to any one deputed to receive them by the City Engineer, who will, on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 15-8-1936.

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 1243 of 1934.

The JAMNADAS NURSEY GINNING & PRESSING CO. LTD. (in liquidation) by its Official Liquidator .... Plaintiff
Vs.
GOCULDAS DHARAMSEY and others ..... Defendants.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of one Bungalow at 55 Ghod Bunder Road, Borivli together with land, out-houses, etc. appertaining thereto and should be submitted to the undersigned on or before the 31st August 1936. The undersigned is not bound to accept the highest or any offer. For further particulars apply to.

K. M. TALEYARKHAN,
Court Receiver, High Court, Bombay.
Manockjee Wadia Building,
125, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay
Dated this 15 August 1936.
3748.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VIII. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Succession Certificate in respect of certain debts belonging to NOORMAHOMED REHEMTULLA MOOLJI, late of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, a Merchant .. Deceased

JAINABAI, widow of the said Noormahomed Rehemtulla Moolji of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Jail Road, Umarkhadi outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Succession Certificate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 6th day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-six and in the first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.
TAHIR ALI.

The 6th day of August, 1936.
B. H. VAKIL & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
3747.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ICHCHHALAL HARGOVANDAS MAHIMWALA has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, lease, gift, trust, use, inheritance, lien, easement, encumbrances or otherwise however are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Fort Chambers 'C,' Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which all claims will be considered as waived and the purchase shall be completed without any regard thereto:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of Khoti Tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house situate at Eksar near Borivli in the registration sub-district Bandra bearing Entry No. 1222, Survey No. 260, Hissa No. 1, containing by admeasurement 1635 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East and South by Public Passage, on or towards the West by Mandapeshwar Road and on or towards the North by the property of Vithaldas G. Topiwalla.

Dated this 15th day of August, 1936.

KAPADIA & SHROFF.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3750.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 60 of 1903.

Re: KURPAL PUNSEY SHAH, Grain Merchant, traded with Gansey Khetsey, Lodhan Vasaya, and Asu Chota as Manek Kurpal and also with Asu Tejpal Lakhamsey as Punshi Ladha. .. Insolvent.

NOTICE.

All persons claiming to be the creditors of the Insolvent abovenamed or to be the heirs, executors, administrators or assigns of such creditors are hereby required to lodge their claims in the Office of the undersigned within SIX MONTHS from the date of this Notice. If they fail to do so within the aforesaid time the undersigned will assume that they have no outstanding claim whatever against the insolvent's estate. After the expiry of the aforesaid period of six months the undersigned will proceed to distribute the assets herein, without regard to claims which are not lodged as aforesaid.

Bombay, dated this 5th day of August, 1936.

R. S. BILIMORIA,
Official Assignee of Bombay.
Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay.
(3707)

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY SHOP GOODS AND GOODWILL OF WM. NORONHA & CO., (INSOLVENTS.)

By order of the official assignee shop goods such as ties, felt hats, handkerchiefs, toilet requisites, furniture and goodwill be sold on MONDAY, 17th August, 1936 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Karanjia Building, next to Kayani Restaurant, Dhobi Talao.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Govt. Auctioneers.

BOMBAY'S MAGNIFICENT OVATION
to
MINERVA FILM COMPANY'S
Maiden Urdu Musical
SAED-E-HAVAS
adapted from Shakespeare's great Drama "King John"
Starring
SOHRAB MODY
with unique brilliance in the role of "Qazal"
Supported by
SHAMA, S. G. ANJUM, CHANDRAKUMAR, and others
LEOPARD and KATHAKALI DANCES
A special attraction
There is a special Matinee
To-day at 2-30 p. m.
at
Minerva
LAMINGTON ROAD—
where this great picture is being shown to crowded houses.
Other shows at 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY'S MATINEE AT 2-30 P.M.
(Special for Amas)
shall be most convenient to you to enjoy
SHALINI CINETONE'S
Glorious Rural Musical
Savkari Pash
(Indian Shylock)
Directed by
BABURAO PAINTER
The great man behind Indian Screen
MR. VISHNUPANT AUNDHKAR
(of Maharashtra Stage)
plays most skilfully the "Sawkar" (Money-lender)
MISS AMEENA, MISS SARDAR, ZUNZARRAO, POWAR, G. MANDRE, V. THENGDI, PARANJPE, JOAG and others
in the supporting cast
FAIL NOT TO ENJOY THE BEAUTIES OF PASTORAL LIFE IN INDIA.....
in
Savkari Pash
DRAWING PACKED HOUSES
at
MAJESTIC
Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee To-day, Sat., Sun. and holidays at 2-30 p.m.

CROWDS
A usual Sight at
KRISHNA
Ever Since
AMAR JYOTI
("IMMORTAL FLAME")
Is being shown there
It's now in Its
7th GLORIOUS WEEK
Daily at 5-15, 8, 10-45 p. m.
Matinee To-day and on Holidays at 2-30 p. m.
Special Matinee To-day AT 2-30 p.m. for AMAS
प्रभात चित्र
PRABHAT

MONSOON ACTIVE IN BURMA

And Strengthens From Assam To East C. P.

POONA, August 16.

The monsoon has strengthened from Assam to East Central Provinces and remains active in Burma.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East Central Provinces, United Provinces Hills, Konkan and Malabar and local in Assam, Bengal, Punjab Hills, Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad and Mysore. A few falls have occurred in Bihar, Guiarat, South Hyderabad, Southeast Madras and North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Silchar four inches: Victoria Point, Sambalpur, Raipur, Mahableshwar three: Barisal, Mymensingh, Balasore and Shillong two.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue to be widespread in Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, East Central Provinces, increase round the head of the Bay of Bengal and extend in west Central Provinces and northern half of the Peninsula.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Moderate to heavy rain is likely to continue locally in East Central Provinces to extend round the head of the Bay of Bengal during the next 36 hours.—A. P.

KHAN BAHADUR ARRESTED

KARACHI, August 16.

A Khan Bahadur, who is a Parsi gentleman, has been arrested for writing a threatening letter to the Mayor of Karachi demanding Rs. 5,000.

The accused who is alleged to be of unsound mind has been sent to the hospital for medical examination.—United Press.

PROSPECTS OF FRUIT-CANNING IN INDIA

(Continued from Page 1.)

tion to this industry with a very promising future, and particularly at a time when capital is stagnating in the Banks.

NECESSARY CAPITAL

A cannery may be started with as little as twenty-five thousand rupees. This, however, does not mean that this is the limit. For it will be obvious to any industrialist that an industry of this kind means a fairly large working capital. Larger the working capital available in season the greater the profits that will be earned.

That the industry has a brilliant future needs no effort to demonstrate. Everybody knows that the Mango is now not an unknown tropical fruit in Europe and America, thanks particularly to the few canneries that have so far been started. The canned mango is already in those markets and the canned mango has a world-wide market which has hardly yet been touched.

The establishment and development of the canning industry in India will serve a double purpose—it will save a large part of the fruit going to waste and thus help the fruit-grower who has been badly hit by the general depression. And, secondly, it will decrease the huge and unjustifiable drainage of capital out of India and also counter-balance the import of foreign products by the export of Indian manufactures, particularly the Mango.

To-day Matinee at 2-45 p.m.
ROXY
Daily 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
BOMBAY TALKIES'
ACHHUT KANYA
Starring
DEVIKA RANI
5TH WEEK

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES
BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

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A Page About Industries And Engineering

IN DEFENCE OF THE MANAGING AGENCY SYSTEM

Government Charged With Neglect Of Indian Industrial Interests

The following are important extracts from the introductory remarks in the memorandum submitted by the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry on the Bill to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1913:—

The Federation, as representing Indian commercial and industrial interests in the country, has in the past asked for an amendment of the existing Act in a suitable manner so as to regulate and encourage joint stock enterprises on sound and healthy lines. At its seventh annual meeting held in Delhi on 31st March, 1934, the Federation adopted a resolution to this effect urging the Government of India to take early steps for revising the Act and suggested an appointment of a Committee to consider and report upon the changes necessary in the Act. During 1934, the Government of India approached a number of commercial organisations including the Federation inviting suggestions for amending the existing Act. In response to that invitation, the Committee of the Federation during January, 1935, submitted their views on some of the important aspects of the present Act which required modification. The main points then dealt with by the Committee were:—

(a) Place of the Managing Agents in the development of indigenous industries, their terms of contracts, duration of office, etc.;

b) Floatation of joint stock companies and the minimum requirements of capital prior to their working;

(c) Investment of funds in sister concerns.

FOLLOWING ENGLISH ACT.

The Committee regret to find that the amending Bill, in trying to overhaul the present Act, has attempted to follow the English Companies Act of 1929 without due regard to the difference in conditions between the two countries. It cannot be denied that conditions prevailing in India in respect of industrial finance, banking facilities, and the industrial policy of the Government of India are not identical with those prevailing in the United Kingdom; they are in a great measure responsible for bringing into existence the managing agency system. The managing agency system has played a very significant part in, and been found to be essentially necessary for, the development of indigenous industries by:—

(i) providing substantial capital from its own resources,

(ii) attracting the investing public on account of the confidence in the Managing Agent to subscribe to the necessary capital.

(iii) arranging for finance from the banks on the guarantee of the Managing Agent,

(iv) in most cases coming to the rescue of a concern when in distress,

(v) providing stability and continuity of policy to the concern,

(vi) bringing past experience to the advantage of the concern, and

(vii) providing a kind of rationalisation to various concerns working under the same management.

UTILITY OF SYSTEM

The utility and fundamental necessity of the managing agency system in this country is obvious from the fact that in spite of very adverse criticisms being levelled against the managing agency system in certain quarters for several years in the past, neither the critics nor others have been able to show to the country that industrial concerns except in a few cases can be brought into existence or efficiently managed without the help of Managing Agents. It should be carefully borne in mind that the benefits of the Managing Agency system can, in the main, be available to concerns, and through them to the country at large, only if the Managing Agents who take risks and troubles to bring a concern into existence and to develop the same, can feel reasonably assured of getting the benefits of their pains put forward by them in the early years of the life of the concerns. After the first endeavours have become successful it is natural that there will be people who look on the Managing Agent with jealous eyes and by securing votes, try to oust the Managing Agent from his position. The Committee are not forgetful of some instances in which heredity has been a disadvantage and the Committee would be glad if even at this stage some suitable method could be devised by the Legislature to avoid the defects of heredity. But if that be not done, the Committee would urge in the interests of the development of trade and industries in the country that any period that may be fixed for the managing agency agreement to be brought up before the general meeting for renewal should not in any event be less than 30 years.

BACKWARD BANKING.

Conditions in India differ from those in the United Kingdom. We find in India total absence of banking facilities by way of industrial banks or investing corporations whereby finance can be made available for industrial purpose. In discussing the reluctance of the present banking institutions in India to finance industries, the Central Banking Enquiry Committee observed in their Report:—

"This attitude of the banks in India, added to shyness of Indian capital, acts as a damper on the industrial development in India."

GOVT. ATTITUDE

Another serious handicap which was referred to by the Indian Industrial Commission as also by the Central Banking Enquiry Committee is the attitude of the Government of India towards industrialisation of the country. The policy of discriminating protection which the Government of India have adopted is a passive policy and does not create confidence for the industrialist to venture upon new enterprises as he has no guarantee that the State will protect him, if any such necessity arises, against unfair foreign competition. Though the Government have set up machinery to consider claims for protection, the recommendations of the Tariff Board are not always carried by the Government. The investor in an Indian industrial undertaking has thus no assurance that the industry in which he invests will reach the profit-earning stage or that the profits, when once they accrue, will be maintained by the inauguration of proper protective measures on the part of the Government of India.

Furthermore investment in industrials has not been a habit with the Indians. Even an educated Indian would rather prefer his saving to be invested either in ornaments or as deposits in banks or in the purchase of gilt-edged securities because of the hazard which an industry in India is to face owing to the apathy of the Government towards industrialisation of the country and to the risk of some big concern coming from outside and establishing itself within the country making it impossible for smaller ventures to continue successfully. All these factors are absent in the United Kingdom. It would, therefore, be hazardous to revise the Indian Act on the model of the British one particularly in fundamental aspects of the working of a company.

ENTERPRISE WOULD SUFFER

Industrial enterprise in this country under such circumstances is bound to suffer as long as the preliminary requisites of industrial finance are not created by Government in the country. The Committee trust that their recommendations with regard to several clauses of the amending Bill will be fully considered by the Legislature before embodying them into an Act. The Committee further suggest that there should be a new section in the bill to the effect that prosecution of a company should not be allowed by an individual shareholder and they have dealt with this question in detail at the end of their memorandum.

Tobacco And Empire Trade

What A Federation Of Producers Should Do,

BY LORD STRATHCARRON, Chairman, Tobacco Federation of The British Empire.

At the Council meeting on June 15th in discussing the letter to Dr. Earle Page, the Deputy Prime Minister of Australia, asking for a preferential margin of duty on tobacco of Empire origin imported into Australia, Mr. Y. N. Sukthankar the Indian Deputy Trade Commissioner said he hoped that any representation made by the Federation was not to be taken as ruling out any independent action which might be taken by overseas British Governments in furtherance of the interests of their respective tobacco industries.

I am glad Mr. Sukthankar raised this point for it enables me to state what I consider a Federation of producers' interests such as ours should do when a change is desirable or inevitable. I feel our duty is to take the lead in prospecting the ground and staking a claim for Empire tobacco producers as a whole. It is, then, the duty of individual Empire tobacco associations to obtain the support of their governments. If our recommendations interfere with present policies of individual legislatures they can so declare and their objections will be noted.

In the case of Tobacco Draw back the Tobacco Federation registered the view with H.M. Treasury that users of foreign tobacco in the United Kingdom were being favoured by the present system of calculation of drawback allowances and they supported their claim by documentary evidence. Evidence was also presented by the Tobacco Federation to the Imperial Economic Committee.

In the matter of trade treaties an Empire overseas unit will in some cases find that they have little direct bargaining power and a centrally situated British Empire Producers' Federation can be of great assistance, not only in conducting negotiations but also in co-ordinating conflicting interests.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies in a recent speech pointed out that the task of keeping the Crown Colonies in the picture "in all trade and commercial treaties or agreements with Empire and Foreign governments" belongs to the economic department of the Colonial Office, lately instituted under the direction of Mr. Clauson.

OVERTURES TO AUSTRALIA

Regarding a particular trade negotiation, namely, our overtures to the Australian Government, Dr. Earle Page has acknowledged receipt of our letter. He is consulting his Government about it; meanwhile I hope overseas associations who are interested in trade with Australia will try to secure the support of their own governments. This would help, for I feel the Australian Government would quickly realise how much economic goodwill they could gain by granting the Tobacco Federation's reasonable and, under present circumstances, inexpensive request.

If the rise to 23.92 per cent. which is reported as being the percentage of Empire tobaccos withdrawn in April for Home consumption in the United Kingdom, is to continue it would seem that the enquiry by the Imperial Economic Committee which we recommended has already had some effect. We must, of course, remember that in 1933 the percentage was 23.66 per cent and that 1934 figures showed a drop.

I wish we could have visitors more often from overseas at our meetings. They do so add to and refresh our knowledge. It is only by a true understanding of agriculture problems overseas that we in London can make our efforts on behalf of primary producers convincing enough to ensure success.

REVIEWS

Some Industrial Journals

"YOUNG ENGINEER", (Bombay) is a quarterly journal published by the Bombay Engineering Apprentice Association. The current issue contains several useful articles of a scientific and technical nature which would no doubt interest young aspirants to Engineering. It is well-got-up but the price per copy which is 8 annas appears to be rather prohibitive.

"PRINTERS' REGISTER", (London), a monthly trade magazine, is exclusively devoted to the interests of printers and newspaper proprietors and the advancement of typography. The articles, however, cover quite a wide range of subjects—from Sir Keith Murdoch's contribution on "The Australian Newspaper Press" to "Jubilee of Linotype". The Annual subscription is 3s. 6d.

"INDIAN SOAP JOURNAL", (Calcutta), the brightly got-up organ of the Soap Makers' Association has celebrated the second anniversary of its birth with the publication of the current issue. Two articles which deserve special mention are "Indian Perfumery Industry" and "Progress In Soap Making". Besides there are useful extracts and permanent features.

"ASEA JOURNAL," (Vasteras—Sweden), is the monthly journal of the "Asea Electric Ltd.," the well-known Swedish firm of electrical engineers and dealers in machinery. The articles usually describe the latest developments in the manufacture of Asea products.

INDIAN SLATE INDUSTRY

Prohibitive Transport Cost

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—School slates industry could be made entirely indigenous and India could be made self-sufficient with the best stone obtained in Nellore District, without the necessity to import even a single stone. But the Indian manufacturer is not encouraged by the railways, because the transporation rates for slates are more than the cost of the article itself, in general. Thus discouraged he is not able to maintain the standard of quality and much less the price.—Yours, etc.,

SLATE MANUFACTURER.

INDIAN-MADE SLATES

We have received some slates for school use from the "Swatantra Bharat Slate Works", Ketagudipi, Nellore district and find them quite good and durable. Genuine Swadeshi material has been used in the manufacture of these slates and they can stand comparison with any imported or Indian-made slates.

POPULARISING INDIAN HANDICRAFTS IN AMERICA

Mr. Chaman Lal's Enterprise

Mr. Chaman Lal, a journalist of Delhi, who has gained a considerable knowledge, during his two visits to America, Europe, Japan and China, etc., is proceeding to the U. S. A. in October in order to popularise Indian handicrafts and bring Indian craftsmen and manufacturers into contact with American market, where there is a great scope for fine Indian crafts.

Several national leaders have approved the plan of Mr. Chaman Lal.

Manufacturers and dealers of handicrafts in India, who want to take part in the Indian Handicrafts Exhibition (which Mr. Chaman Lal is organising in several centres in the U.S.A., may correspond with him at the following address:—

Chaman Lal, Journalist, Delhi.

Science And OIL Industry

How Physics And Chemistry Aid The Prospector

The following is a brief summary of a lecture delivered by Mr. P. Evans, a Biologist recently:—

The lecture was restricted to a few aspects of recent applications of science to the oil industry, particularly physics and to a small extent chemistry. The example chosen do not by any means cover the whole field of science as applied to the oil industry but show the diverse ways in which pure science has become applied science and indicate the degree to which modern industry is dependent on its scientific foundation.

GEOLOGIST'S TASK

The oil geologist engaged in prospecting work looks for places where the suitable kinds of strata have been bent up into the form of an arch. There are large areas where surface evidence is lacking and here the geologist must turn to physics for assistance.

The force of gravity varies very slightly from place to place and depends on the nature of the material immediately beneath the earth's surface and by systematic measurements of minute changes in gravitation it is possible to learn something of the structure beneath the surface. This is accomplished with the aid of the torsion balance.

A visit to an athletic meeting of rather a surprising nature and a subsequent talk over the tea cups leads to a consideration of the seismic method of prospecting.

ELECTRICAL METHODS

Electrical methods of prospecting are being developed and these, too, can throw light on what is buried hundreds of feet below the surface. Physics is also applied to the surveying of bore holes. One instrument makes use of a curious surface tension effect and provides a most interesting example of the application of pure science to a technical problem.

One of the difficulties in a bore hole is to find out sufficient information about the sequence of strata drilled, through and what might be called an electric eye is now in regular use in the oil fields for helping to find out how the sequence of strata of one well correlates with the sequence of strata in neighbouring wells.

Chemistry is of the greatest importance in the refining of oil; the crude oil is of little or no use and its development into useful products is a triumph of applied chemistry. A few instances of the way in which chemistry is made use of are briefly referred to.

Ill-Informed Propaganda Against Insurance Companies

A Warning

With the rise and development of insurance business in India, there has grown a definite section of the Press consisting of insurance journals. Some of these journals are ostensibly devoted to the cause of insurance but obviously thrive on the advertisements of the insurance companies. As there are considerable doubts regarding the value of some of these papers as advertising "media," some of the first class life offices decline to spend good money on them. When this is done attacks against the individual office are levelled in the shape of ill-informed propaganda. Usually the criticism takes the form of an attack against the principle of management or investments with the result that the whole group of companies subscribing to such principles suffer loss of prestige. Recently one has come across a good deal of this kind of criticism coming from the interested and uninformed parties levelled against some of the first class Indian Life offices. On the whole these articles appeared to have been written in an irresponsible manner and contain few facts. Constructive criticism is necessary for the healthy growth of insurance enterprise of this country—but malicious propaganda from the irresponsible and uninformed parties must not be encouraged and it is time that a note of warning was sounded against such writing which not only undermines the prestige of this or that company but also of Indian insurance itself.

"EXPENSE RATIO"

It is worthwhile examining some of the features that are usually criticised adversely by the authors of such articles. The most common and popular mode of attack is levelled against the "Expense Ratio" of the Company. Incidentally this term "Expense Ratio" as used by the agents and the lay public (known in the actuarial parlance as "over-all expense ratio") is itself misleading enough and nowhere used to indicate economical or uneconomical management of a life office. In this connection one cannot do better than quoting the following from the Year Book published by Messrs. Stone and Cox:—

"A moderate expense ratio is most important, but there are many considerations to be taken into account. Take, for example, a company in its first year. The whole of the expenses fall upon the first year's premiums, and it is generally reckoned that the first year's premiums are swallowed up in the expenses of issuing policies (including commission, medical fees and stamps, etc., etc.). In the second year, when the renewal premiums begin to come in, the expense ratio should show a reduction. As the years go on, the expense ratio should still further decrease. In Great Britain many of the best offices established for a considerable number of years have an expense ratio between 12 and 15 per cent. There are other companies working at a higher expense ratio. This is not necessarily detrimental if it is due to the fact that they are writing a large amount of new business each year. Large, that is, in proportion to the total business.

"Thus the question of the expense ratio should be approached with caution.

"It is obviously unfair to compare the full ratio of total expenses to total premiums of an old established office with a large renewal premium income, with that of a comparatively young office whose premium income is mainly derived from new business."

Also as Mr. William Palin Elderton, M.A.F.I.A., President of the Institute of Actuaries, London, observes: "We must leave the expenses with a feeling that it is difficult to dogmatise about them". From the above it is apparent that the financial soundness of a company cannot be gauged according to its expense ratios. It is the actuary's report on the valuation of assets and liabilities that can give a true picture of the affairs of a life office—its management, investments and mortality expenses.

ADEQUACY OF LIFE FUNDS

Sometimes reference is made to the "adequacy of the life fund". This is another piece of ill-informed criticism. The life fund of a company grows with the company's business. If the life office is new or more progressive and its new business constitutes a large proportion of its total business in force, the ratio between the life fund and the total liability is much less to begin with. It goes up in course of time. Also this ratio does not indicate any financial weakness as the insurance companies can never be called upon to meet liabilities at any one time as they have to meet only the death and maturity claims.

Critics should be well-informed and uninterested. It is dangerous—not to say immoral, for the critics to be haphazard and rely on guesswork in their writing as they should know that these may lead to serious consequences.

Prospects Of Fruit-Canning In India

It Is An Industry Which Has An Excellent Future

It is a truism to state that India is an essentially agricultural country. And fruit culture occupies not an unimportant place in the agricultural wealth of the country. It is, therefore, all the more surprising that no appreciable effort should yet have been made to help the development of fruit-growing in India by the establishment of the canning industry, known the world over as an indispensable ally of the fruit-grower.

That India grows an abundance of fruit and a wealth of varieties is known to all. And yet our growers can only supply us fruit from California, Sydney or London or even Palestine all the year round. But ask for the Mango or the Guava, to mention only two from a host of other fruits, and you shall have to go from store to store searching in vain for a tin.

It must be mentioned, however, the Goa Mango, is perhaps the only product so available in the market.

HUGE TRADE IN TINNED FRUIT

The import of fruits in syrup and fruit jams runs into lakhs of rupees every year. A round of our groceries and restaurants will convince one of the magnitude of this trade. And yet none of our otherwise enterprising industrialists seem to have given a serious thought to this very important industry.

Fruit growing forms an important part of the agricultural life of the Presidency. Lately the Agricultural Department has interested itself in the future of the Mango. But the industrialists seem to be still wavering.

There is no doubt that canning industry is to-day highly developed in America and Europe. India will obviously need the technical knowledge from those countries to help us develop an industry of our own. But this help is no longer so difficult to obtain. There are already young men who have returned with the necessary training in Canning from abroad and their services would be easily available.

Japan where fruit canning was almost unknown a decade ago now competes with European and American manufacturers in this field. And the Bombay grocer can give you a choice between Australian and Japanese Jams, though he will greet you with a sarcastic smile if you ask him for a tin of Mango slices or a tin of Guava cheese. For these delicacies you shall have to go to the Crawford Market stalls.

There is no need to emphasize the urgent necessity of the Indian capitalist turning his atten-

(Continued on Page 2)

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Thackersey House, Ballard Estate.

German Woman Annexes First Olympic Title

FOUR NEW RECORDS ON OPENING DAY

Hitler Announces Resumption Of Excavations At Scene Of Hellenic Games

OLYMPIC STADIUM, BERLIN, August 2.
(By Air Mail).

Appropriately enough Germany, as hosts, won the first Olympic Title through Fraulein Fleischer who actually broke the old record twice to-day.

A hundred thousand people, including Herr Hitler and General Goering, assembled at the Olympic Stadium here to-day for the opening day of the games which saw four new Olympic records established and the world record figures for the 100 metres beaten.

The high-spot of the day was a couple of electrifying dashes over the 100 metres by the giant American Negro, Jesse Owens, who, after equalling the official world record of 10 3|10ths seconds in his first heat, went on to beat these figures with 10 2|10ths seconds in his second.

Owen's time, however, is a new Olympic record beating the 10 3|10ths set up by another Negro, Eddie Tolan, at Los Angeles in 1932.

Few Olympic figures were also registered in the high jump, shot putt and women's javelin by Cornelius Johnson (U.S.A.) (6ft. 3in.), Hanswoelke (Germany) (53ft. 1 1|4 ins), and Fraulein Tilly Fleischer (Germany) (147ft. 4-3|4 in.)

NAZI SALUTE AT OLYMPIC

BERLIN, Aug. 1.
(By Air Mail).

"Der Tag" for which Germany has been assiduously preparing for the last four years, dawned today with threatening clouds, but there were indications of the weather clearing up later.

From the early hours enthusiastic crowds crammed the main thoroughfares, doing the sights before making their way to the stadium for the opening ceremony of the eleventh Olympic Games.

After a memorial service for those killed in the war held in the famous Unter Den Linden, which, like the other main thoroughfares, was so beflagged that the buildings were almost hidden from view, the Olympic torch was brought into the big square in front of the old Imperial Palace.

This torch had been carried all the way from Mount Olympus in Greece, where the Olympic games were first begun. A mammoth relay team of 3,000 athletes was used.

RESEARCH AT OLYMPIA

Herr Hitler then announced that in commemoration of the eleventh Olympiad he would resume the excavations of the Festival and sports structures at Olympia, Greece, which had been carried out by German archaeologists from 1875 to 1881, in order to give the world a better idea of the Hellenic games and the way in which they were held. He thanked the Greek Government for its assent to this plan.

It was pouring with rain when, a few minutes before 4 p.m. Herr Hitler, accompanied by the Minister of Interior, Dr. Frick, entered the stadium after a triumphal six-mile drive through the thronged thoroughfares lined by 20,000 Brown Shirts.

"DEUTSCHLAND UBER ALLES"

The crowd rose as one man and after giving the Olympic or Nazi salute, broke into "Deutschland Uber Alles" followed by the by the Nazi Horst Wessel song as Hitler, after advancing along the ranks of the Reichswehr Guard of Honour, walked to his seat in the Tribune.

The athletes then assembled in two rows preceded by a group consisting of one athlete from each nation bearing a shield with the name of his country and another with his National Flag.

When all was ready the Olympic bell was rung and the flags of all the competing nations were run up on the parapet surrounding the stadium.

CANADA GIVES NAZI SALUTE.

By the time, Greece, as founders of the games, led the March past Herr Hitler, the weather had cleared up. Their delegation was headed by crown Prince Paul and they gave the Olympic salute on passing the Tribune.

All the other teams followed in the order of the German alphabet. About half of them gave the Nazi salute. Most of the others dipped their flags.

Of the British Dominion teams only Canada gave the Nazi salute the others and the British marched past with eyes right in military fashion.

One of the smartest teams were the Indians with their light blue blazers and turbans, while the Canadians provided a splash of colour in their bright red blazers.

BULGARIANS DO GOOSE STEP.

The Bulgarian team earned a warm reception from the crowd as they Goose-stepped past the Furherr and gave the Nazi salute.

A WHISTLING INTERLUDE.

As the Americans passed the Tribune there was a certain amount of whistling from a section of the crowd. This was considered due to the fact that not only did some Americans not salute but some failed to take their hats off.

"Deuschland Uber Alles" was again struck up as the Germans brought up the rear.

Herr Hitler was then invited by Dr. Lewald, the Secretary of State, to declare the Games open, which he did.

A picturesque figures in the costume of the Greek guards, Spiridon, Louis, who won the first Olympic Marathon in 1896, advanced to the Tribune and handed the Furherr an oliver branch which he had brought from Olympia in Greece where the Games originated.

This he asked the Chancellor to accept as a symbol of the Olympic spirit and as a link between a land in which the games were first begun and that which was not host for these games.

STRAUSS CONDUCTS OLYMPIC HYMN

Richard Strauss, the Composer, then conducted the Orchestra which played an olympic hymn which he had specially composed and which the international committee yesterday decided should be used at all future olympic games.

Among the distinguished guests of Honour in the Tribune were Sir Eric Phipps, the British Ambassador, Crown Prince Umberto of Italy, Crown Prin e Paul of Greece, Colonel Lindbergh, and the Swedish explorer Dr Sven Hedin.

While the crowds were waiting for the opening ceremony, the Zeppelin, Hindenberg, circle over the Stadium.

LAST TEST MATCH

Nissar's Brilliant Bowling

LONDON, August 15.

At the close of play in the Test Match England had made 471 for eight wickets

Dilawar Hussain kept the wicket brilliantly and gave no bayes in the score of 471. He combined with Nissar in capturing the wickets of Allen and Verity. Nissar at present has taken five wickets for 120 runs. Amarsingh two for 102 and C.K. Naidu one for 82.

Indians stuck manfully in the face of severe flogging at the hands of England batsmen, resulting in the establishment of an English fourth wicket record for tests. Nissar was brilliant in his later spell though he was helped by carelessness on the part of batsmen forcing the pace.

Hammond-Worthington put on 266 for the fourth wicket which is an English record for Test matches.—Reuter.

INDIA'S Third Test Match

Read

JACK HOBBS' SPECIAL CRICKET CABLES

in

"THE HINDU"

Bombay office: Ahmedabad House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate

SOCCER SHOTS

Attractions Of The Rovers Cup

(BY "WHISTLE")

I am sorry I failed to appear last week, but the reason was beyond my control. So I hope my readers will pardon me for it. Meanwhile the Rovers Cup Tournament is now in full swing at the Cooperage. Twenty-one teams have actually entered the competition which though not a record in point of numbers has certainly surpassed the previous years in respect of class and variety. As usual the military teams hold the major number of seats in the draw and their quality is as high as ever before.

DEFENDERS OF ARMY PRESTIGE

Special interest has, however, been roused by the entry of the K. S. L. I. from Kamptee, the Gloucesters from Madras, the Royal Warwicks from Poona who recently won the Meakin Cup by overpowering all the military teams in the district, and the Lincolns who have just come to India from Hong Kong. In addition there are, of course, the King's Regiment who won the trophy last year and the Durhams who claimed the local League Championship the other day. There is no doubt that these regimental teams would by their utmost to retain the cup for the army again this year

The notable absentees are the Somersets from Poona, and the 3rd Field Brigade from Kirkee. I do not know the cause of their defection. Nonetheless it is rather surprising that these two teams who are so close to the city should have abstained from the tournament. It is all the more regrettable because the Somersets conquered the League Champions only the other day in the Meakin Cup and the Brigade were the second best team in the League.

THE FOREMOST INDIAN TEAM.

However what is lost in the absence of these two military teams is more than made up by the entry of a number of prominent Indian teams from upcountry. This year the W.I.F.A. Committee showed special interest in inviting Indian teams by offering them tempting contributions towards their expenses. The result is that we have the foremost Indian team in the country to-day, namely, the Mahomedan Sporting of Calcutta who not only won the Calcutta League for the third year in succession but lifted the I.F.A. Shield as well this season, participating in the Rovers Tournament. From their record of the season it may be confidently hoped that they would strain every nerve to add another feather to their cap by carrying away the Rovers Cup to Calcutta—a feat which no civilian team has done up to now.

OTHER INDIAN CHALLENGERS.

The Bangalore Muslims are our old friends of last year who may be relied upon to fight every inch of the way before they can be removed from the tournament. The Delhi Young Men would also be a hard nut to crack. The Afghan Club from Peshawar and the All-Blues from Jamshedpur are equally fighting lots who are sure to cause infinite worry to their opponents all the way. I need hardly mention that the Transit Section. Dewjee Kanara XI, Durhams "C," and the I.F.L. XI, who meet the Bangalore, Delhi, Peshawar and the Calcutta teams respectively in their first engagements are not likely to lower the colours of the visitors or even offer them a stiff proposition to solve. It is a pity that two good teams like the All-Blues and the Gloucesters should meet one another in their very first match in Bombay. The elimination of one of the other at the outset is bound to be regretted by all.

CIVILIANS GOING DOWN

As luck of the draw would have it, two of the local civilian hopes, I mean the Bombay City and the Bombay North were pitched against two of the combinations of the D. L. I. the second and the third, instead of any of the invading teams. Both of them lost by the margin of two goals (2—0 and 3—1 respectively) after putting up a gallant fight. I am sure they would have shone better had they met any of the outsiders.

The third civilian team to be elbowed out was the Bombay Gymkhana. They succumbed under the pressure of the King's Regiment. But the two goals' victory do not flatter the holders at all. They will have to pull out their best if they expect to survive the next round when they meet in all liklihood the Delhi Young Men.

SHROPSHIRE'S FINE DEBUT

The K. S. L. I. and the Lore and Lancaster provided the curtain raiser for the tournament. The Ahmednagar team found in the Shropshires such a formidable rival that they admitted defeat to the tune of 5 goals to one. In fact the Kamptee men might have taken a heavier toll had they converted all the opportunities that were offered them. What a fine combination the Shropshires are they showed in their second engagement when they battled against that excellent team the Durhams 'B'. Although they vanquished them only by a solitary goal, they displayed an all-round superiority which is sure to carry them a long way in the tournament.

LINCOLNS' EMPRESS

Another of the visiting teams which has created a favourable impressions among the Cooperage-goers are the Lincolns from Nasirabad. Their forwards are as solid and attractive as their defence is powerful and business-like. They evinced an excellent understanding between all sections of the team. Only the attackers need to shoot the target more often than they try to. Their conquest of the Colaba Gunners by the only goal of the day—a spot-kick having been thrown away—tells their sorry tale of lack of opportunism. I am convinced that with better shooting they are sure to have a greater degree of success than they have earned so far.

SURREY'S 435 FOR 5

Closing Score In First Class Cricket

LONDON, Aug. 15.

The following are the closing scores in the first class Cricket matches which began to-day:—

Yorkshire vs. Somerset at Sheffield: Somerset 130 (Bowes six for 37); Yorks 50 for 3.

Lancashire vs. Northamptonshire at Manchester: Lancs 345 (Paynter 119, Oldfield 53); Northants 30 for 1.

Nottinghamshire vs. Derbyshire at Workshop: Derby 218; Notts 16 for 3.

Warwickshire vs. Middlesex at Birmingham: Middlesex 278 (Hendren 156); Warwick 10 for 4.

Kent vs. Worcestershire at Dover: Kent 230. (Wright 58) Worcester 114 for nil (Howorth 77 (not out).

Essex vs. Hampshire at Southend: Essex 503 (Wilcox 133, Nichol 205, O'Connor 67, Kennedy five for 80).

Gloucestershire vs. Sussex at Cheltenham: Sussex 266 (Jimparks 78, James Langridge 88, not out Cranfield five for 70), Gloucester 75 for 2.

Glamorgan vs. Surrey at Cardiff: Surrey 435 for 5 (Sandham 173, Barling 150 not out).—Reuter's Special.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE MATCHES

LONDON, Aug. 15

The following are the results of the football matches played in the Scottish League First Division:—

Aberdeen 4 Arbroath nil; Albion 4 Hibernian nil; Cyide 1 Celtic 1; Hamilton 4 Dunfermline 2; Hearts 3 Motherwell 4; Kilmarnock 1 Dundee 1; Queen of South 1 Falkirk 4; Queens Park 2 Partick 2; Rangers 3 Third Lanark 1; St. Johnstone 4 St. Mirren 2.—Reuter's Special.

Scottish Scorers

LONDON, Aug. 15.

The following are Scottish scorers:—

Aberdeen: McKenzie (twice) Mills, Beynon, Albion: McMillan, Rice, Lyon, Bruce: Clyde: Wilson; Celtic: Fagan; Hamilton: Wilson (thrice) McLaren; Dunfermline: Chalmers (twice); Hearts: Black (twice) Walker; Motherwell: Stevenson Stewart McFadyen (twice) Kilmarnock: Beattie; Dundee: Coats; Queen of South: W. Anderson; Falkirk: Benson Dawson (thrice); Queens Park: Crawford Wright; Partick: Elliott Hastie; Rangers: McPhail (thrice); Third Lanark: Hay; St. Johnstone: Ferguson (twice), McCall Beattie; St. Mirren: McGregor McCamon. —Reuter's Special.

Olympic Games

THIRD DAY'S RESULTS

BERLIN, August 3.
(By Air Mail)

Third day's results of Olympic Games were as under:—

Olympic record: 10.3 seconds (E. Tolan, U.S.A.) 1932.

SEMI-FINALS (Heat One)

1. Jesse Owens (U.S.A.) 10.4 secs; 2. F. Wykoff (U.S.A.) 10.5 secs; 3. H. Strandberg (Sweden) 10.6 secs.

Did not qualify: W. Van Beveren (Holland), Aipennington (Great Britain), P. Haenni (Switzerland).

SEMI-FINALS (Heat Two)

1. R. Metcalf (U.S.A.) 10.5 secs; 2. M. Osendarp (Holland) 10.6 secs; 3. E. Borchmeyer (Germany) 10.7 secs.

Did not qualify: H. Mcphee (Canada), J. Sir (Hungary), A. W. Sweeney (Great Britain).

FINAL

1. Jesse Owens (U.S.A.) 10.3 secs; 2. R. Metcalf (U.S.A.) 10.4 secs; 3. M. Osendarp (Holland) 10.5 secs; 4. F. Wyakoff (U.S.A.); 5. E. Borchmeyer (Germany); 6. H. Stpandberg (Sweden).

800 METRES—SEMI-FINALS

Heat 1:—1. J. Woodruff (U.S.A.) 1 min. 52.7 secs; 2. K. Kucharski (Poland) 1 min. 54.7 secs; 3. J. Anderson (Argentina) 1 min. 54.8 secs.

Did not qualify: M. Szabo (Hun-

(Continued on Page 13.)

(Continued from Col. 7.)

9-31 Kallo Bai of Pataudi. Thumri Gaur Sarang.
9-37 Malang Khan. Narad Veena—Shudh Malhar.
9-42 Maqboo. Husain. Ghazal Bindrabani. "Woh hawa na rahi woh chaman na raha woh gali na rahi woh hasin an rahe, Woh falak na raha woh saman na raha woh makan na rahe woh makin na rahe." (Abar).
9-52 Kallo Bai of Pataudi. "Hae kia nichi nigahon ki ada parde men hai, Ankh kiun-kar samane ho jab hiya parde menhai." (Bekhud).
p.m.
1-0 Indian Recorded Music. "A Contest in Khayals" Between the fair ser and the other.
5-30 A.I.R. Orchestra.
5-35 Mohd. Hashim.
6-5 Maqbool Husain. Khayal Multani. Thumri Pilu.
6-20 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report (Hindustani).
6-30 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report (English).
6-40 Mohammad Hashim. "Yar aya hai ahwal-i-dil-i-zar dikhao, Isa ko zara halat-i-bimar dikhao." (Rind).
6-46 Kallo Bai of Pataudi (Supported by A. I. R. Orchestra). "Genesis." "Lat kholesanware bal chali awe milne ko, Ath kuan nan bawari re solah san panhar, Is men gori kaun aisi re patli kamar lambe bal, Lai hiyat ae qaza le chali chale, Apni khushi na ae na apni khushi chale, Behtar to hai yahi keh na duniya se dil lage, Har kia karen jo kam na be dil lagi chale, Ath kuan nan bawari.....Ho umr-i-khizr bhi to kahenge bawaqt-i-marg, Ham kia rahe yahan abhi ae abhi chale, Duniya ne kis ka rah-i-fana men diya hai sath, Tum bhi chale chalo yunhi jab tak chali chale, Ath kuan nan bawari.....Piada pa chale ate hain dur hai manzil, Khizar ko tausan-i-umr-i-gurez pa na mila, Yeh margo-zeest ka be rabt silsila kia hai, Bahar kia hai khizan kia hai majra kia hai, Ajib bhul bhulayyan hai apki duniya, Hazur ham bhi snen is se mudaa kia hai."
7-2 Maqbool Husain. Thumri.
7-8 Gulzar Bai. "Rahegi na be afat ae hue, Woh ate hain daman uthae hue." (Majruh).
7-15 Mohammad Hasim. "Bedard hai jo dard kisi ka nahin rakhte, Aise bhi hain ya Rab keh tamanna nahin rakhte." (Dagh)
7-22 Kallo Bai of Pataudi. Khayal Bhopali.
7-30 "For Villagers Only".
8-30 Talk (Hindustani): "Amir Khusro and His Works" By Khwaja Hasan Nizami.
8-45 A.I.R. Orchestra. (Temple of Love)—"Preet ka Mandir".
8-55 Maqbool Husain. Ghazal behag, "Sambhal kar koi le jae uske pas mujhe, Bit hae deti hai ik ik qadam peh yas Mujhe." (Dagh).
9-2 Kallo Bai of Pataudi, "Jahan lag gai kargar ho gai, Miri ah teri nazar ho gai." (Dagh). (Dadra.
9-15 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report (Hindustani).
9-30 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report (English).
9-45 Talk (English): "Humours of Flying" By B. S. Leete.
10-0 "Melodies we all Know." (A Recorded Programme).

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

MONDAY, 17th AUGUST

The following frequencies will be used:—
GSH 21.47 Mc|s (12.97 m.), GSG 17 79 Mc|s (16.86 m.), GSF 15.13 Mc|s (19.82 m.)

p.m.
7-30 Big Ben. England v. All-India: a commentary.
7-45 "Street in Havana" Featuring Bernard Monshin and his Rio Tango Band, with Ramon (Tenor).
8-24 Musical Interlude.
8-30 Ballad Concert. Gwladys Willians, (Contralto). Bernard Lewis, (Tenor). Gwladys Williams; My Ships (Augustus Barratt); Fairy Pipers (Brewer). Bernard Lewis: To Daisies; Julia's Hair (Roger Quilter). Sigh no More (W. A. Aikin). Gwladys Williams: Where Corals Lie; In Haven (Elgar). My Sweet Sweeting (Keel). Bernard Lewis: As Ever I Saw (Warlock).
8-55 England v. All-India: a commentary. By Howard Marshall on the third Test Match, from the Oval, London.
9-5 Roland Powell's Quintet. From the Slieve Donard Hotel, Newcastle, County Down.
9-25 The News and Announcements.
9-45 A Recital. By Norbert Wethmar, (Violin). Rondo (Mozart, arr. Kreisler). La Precieuse (Kreisler). (Couperin). Legend (Wieniawski). Album Leaf (Wagner, arr. Wilhelmi). Valse caprice (Walter Munn).
10-10 Sports Talk.
10-25 Envoi.

Bombay Programmes

MONDAY, 17th AUGUST
VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc|s.

a.m.
11-30 Selection of Indian Music.
p.m.
1-0 Available Market Rates. A Parlaphone Recorded Programme. Latest Dance Music by Harry Roy and his orchestra. Ronald Frankau in his latest successes.
5-40 Rovers Cup Football. Relay of the Match between Durhams "A" and the Royal Warwicks from the Cooperage Football Ground.
6-50 Talk (Gujerati): "Foundations of Music—3" Demonstration of Ragas: 1. Yaman; 2. Bhopali; 3. Hamir. By Mrs. Khorshed T. Mulla.
7-10 Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachan. By Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale.
7-35 Gujerati Folk Songs. By Rasik T. Vin.
7-50 Mandoline Solos. By V. Y. Chowdhari.
8-0 Commercial News and News in Hindi.
8-25 Light Music. Gokulibai Kakodkar. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.
9-30 News in English.
9-45 Talk (English): "Reminiscences of an old Official." By Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, K.B.E.
10-0 A Concert of Light Orchestral Music & Songs. By Joseph Neumann and the Hungarian Orchestra.

Calcutta Programmes

MONDAY, 17th AUGUST
VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc|s.
49.10 metres, 6,109 kc|s.

p.m.
12-36 SB The Grand Hotel Orchestra. Musical Selections. Relayed from the Palm Court of the Grand Hotel. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any).
1-36 Talk (Bengali): "The Story of Man's War against Diseases" By Nripen Chatterjee.
2-6 Musical Selections.
2-26 Talk (Bengali): "Amendments needed in Sarda Act." By Mrs. S. C. Mazumdar of the All-India Women's Conference.
5-36 Light Bengali Songs. Dhirendra Nath Ghose.
5-51 Hemanta Kumar Mukerjee.
6-6 Talk (Bengali): "The Place of Play in Education." By Tatini Das, Principal, Bethune College Vocal Music—(Bengali).
6-25 Prafullabala—Light.
6-36 Anil Das—Modern.
6-46 Kamal Das Gupta—Light Classical.
7-1 Binapany—Ehajan.
7-16 Gopal Sen Gupta—Bhatiali.
7-31 Usharany—Kirtan.
7-51 SB News in English.
8-6 SB A Light Variety Studio Concert featuring, Beryl Mulcahy—Syncopated Pianist; Con Aston, in Songs at the Piano; Eddy Texeira, with his Musical Saw.
8-51 SB General News Bulletin, Weather Forecast, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In Bengali).
9-6 SB A Short Classical Programme, Tarapada Chakravarty
9-26 Rabindra Lall Roy.
9-46 SB Talk (Bengali): "Accounts not accounted for." By Chitra Gupta.
10-6 SB 2nd News Bulletin, Weather Forecast, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English).

Delhi Programmes

MONDAY, 17th AUGUST
VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc|s.

a.m.
8-0 Naat by A.I.R. Artists Chorus (Accompanied by A.I.R. Orchestra).
8-10 Maqbool Husain Khan of Moradabad. Khayal Ram Kali.
8-20 A.I.R. Orchestra. "Ishwar ka jap" Asa.
8-25 Mohd. Hashim. Ghazal Qawwali. "Ghar ghar tajallian hain talabgar bhi to ho, Musa sa koi talib-i-didar bhi to ho." (Amir)
8-33 Kallo Bai of Pataudi. Khayal Paraj. Thumri Lalit.
8-45 Talk (Hindustani): "The story of Furdah" By S. Nazir-uddin.
9-0 Duet: "Renouncement", "Main to tore karan jog hiya" By Asad Ali Khan and Kallo Bai.
9-10 Mohammad Hashim. Mystic Ghazal. "Mire dil ki dorangi men kisi ka raz pin han tha, Usi men kufr tha waiz usimen-nur-i-iman tha."
9-20 Maqbool Husain. Thumri Sarang.
9-27 Ghulam Sabir. Sarangi—Sudh Bilawal.

(Continued in Col 5)

Valuation 1935

SURPLUS IN THE QUINQUENNIUM **Rs. 26,24,202**

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Shravan Vad 30, 1992.
Muslim: Jamadiul Avval 28, 1355
Parsi: Aspandarmad 16, 1305.
Hightide: --, 12-22.
Lowtide: 5-45; 18-29.
Sunrise: 6h 20m
Sunset: 7h 6m.

Municipal Corporation meeting at 2-30 p.m. (B.T.)

Tuesday, August 18.

University of Bombay: Annual Convocation, H.E. the Chancellor presiding, 5-30 p.m.

Wednesday, August 19.

University Senate, 1-0 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Registered and unregistered mails for Australia per s.s. 'Otaio' via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 p.m. and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Tuesday 18th instant.

'G' WARD CONGRESS

The Secretary writes:—

The final date for enrolling Congress Members is 31st August 1936. Those who have not yet enrolled themselves as Congress members should do so immediately by going to the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee's office. Don't fail in your duty.

THE EXCELSIOR

AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

MADELEINE CARROLL
PETER LORRE
JOHN GIELGUD
ROBERT YOUNG
In the Super Spy-Thriller

"SECRET AGENT"

Directed by ALFRED HITCHCOCK

REGAL

DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Ned SPARKS
Gordon HARKER
IN
TWO'S COMPANY

"A triumph of comedy and laughter. Littered with witty lines and funny situations."

Also
OLYMPIC GAMES 1936.

CAPITOL

DAILY at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

The Greatest Animal Trainer
Clyde Beatty
IN THE JUNGLE THRILLER
DARKEST AFRICA
Also Pictures of the
OLYMPIC GAMES 1936

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Darkest Africa." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Fury." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPIRE—"The Country Doctor". Time as usual.

EXCELSIOR—"Secret Agent." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GLOBE—"Sultana Chandbibi". Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Jivan Lata." Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti". Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Savkari Pash." Time as usual.

MINERVA—"Saed-e-Havas." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"The Story of Louis Pasteur". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PALACE—"Little Miss Marker." Time as usual.

PATHE—"Sylvia Scarlett." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"Two's Company". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Achhut Kanya." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

WEST END—"Prabhu-ka-Pyara". Daily at usual time.

ABHINAV UTSAHI MANDAL.

The above Mandal has arranged to have the drama, 'Samaj Sailau' of the Karmanook Sangit Natak Mandali to be staged on 24th instant in the Jinnah Hall near Congress House. The performance will be in aid of the A. U. Mandal.

A. E. S. OLD BOYS' UNION.

On behalf of the A. E. S. Old Boys' Union, there will be a concert by Bai Tarabai of Gadag on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Saraswati Hall, Angre Wadi, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaon. Passes can be had from the school.

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Improvements Committee will be held in the Corporation Hall to-morrow (Tuesday) at 2-30 p.m. (Bombay Time) as there will be a Corporation meeting on that day at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay Time).

HEALTH FILMS FOR GANESHOTSAV

The Bombay Sanitary Association will undertake to arrange public lectures in chawls on Health subjects illustrated with cinema films or slides, free of charge, at the ensuing Ganeshotsava.

Those who are willing to take advantage of the lectures may apply to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Sanitary Association, Municipal Offices, Bombay.

S. S. LEAGUE FREE DISPENSARY

At the Bai Bachubai Seth Kanji Karsondas Charitable Dispensary for women and children, conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of July last was 1,227 of which 549 were women and 678 children, 405 being boys and 273 girls. The daily average attendance of patients was 47.

RECEPTION TO MR. NIMBKAR.

—Under the auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Bombay Trade Union Congress Committee, the Bombay Girni Kamgar and various other organisations a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. at Lalbaug Maidan to receive Mr. R. S. Nimbkar who has just returned from the Cannanore jail.

A. I. T. U. C. EXECUTIVE.—The Executive Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress meets as previously announced to-day (Monday) at 2 p.m. at Shetye Building, Poibavdi, Parel. Arrangements for the lodging of the members coming from outside have been made in the Girni Kamar and the G.I.P. Rly. Workers' Union offices.

HOME NURSING EXAMINATION.

Under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association, the Bombay Port Trust Centre organised a Home Nursing class for its employees and the following candidates qualified for the certificate:

H. K. Bhadkamkar, V. Govindan, S. Krishnaswamy, Soiroo R. Kudchiker, H. K. Mehendale, G. L. Monteiro, V. G. Phadke, M. Ramdas, V. L. Shinde and K. R. Wadia.

The class was conducted by Dr. S. R. Velankar and examined by Major S. A. Paymaster.

MULLAN FIRUZ LIBRARY.

Under the auspices of the Gatha Society and the Rahnumaya Mazdayasnan Sabha, a public meeting will be held at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Sukhadvala Building, Hornby Road, tomorrow, (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.), when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, M. A., will give a discourse in Gujarati on "the career of the Mullan Firuz Kitabkhana during the 106 years of its inception.

ANOTHER DEATH IN HOUSE COLLAPSE

One more person has died as a result of the house collapse that occurred at Dadar on Friday.

It has already been reported, how one Ganpat Mahdeo died on the spot and two others were stated to be in a precarious condition.

Kamaluddin Aminuddin, another of the workman died at about 4-30 p.m. on Saturday evening at the K. E. M. Hospital.

The inquest will be held on Monday.

A POWDER THAT LED TO DEATH

The taking of a powder, which he had brought for cleaning his mouth, is suspected to have been the cause of the death of one Harnamsingh Isarsingh, about 2-30 p.m. on Saturday.

It is alleged that the deceased, who was living at First Lane, Sankli Street, brought some powder from a shop in Pydhowni for cleaning his mouth. He took a dose of it on the 13th and shortly after he vomitted blood. On Saturday he vomitted blood again and subsequently expired.

The inquest is fixed for Monday.

THE SWASTIK LEAGUE

Swastic League door to door collections on Cocoanut Day amounted to Rs. 944. The League has also received Rs. 100 from Shrimant Putlaraje, Dowager Ranisaheb of Jath for the Volunteer Corps. The following persons have consented to become Life-Members of the League:—

Mr. W. K. Mankar, Presidency Magistrate, Mrs. Champubai A. Dharadhar, Prof. K. R. Gunjikar, Messrs. S. K. Kirtikar, Ranchoddas Manchharam. Mr. Eknath R. Dalvie has consented to become a Benefactor of the League.

CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.

The annual gathering to commemorate the 27th anniversary of the death of the late Mr. K. R. Cama will be held on Thursday, the 20th instant at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.), at the Institute premises, Sukhadwala Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Dr. Irach J. S. Taraporevala will give a discourse on "Mr. K. R. Cama's "Zartost-nama' ". Principal Rev. Dr. J. McKenzie will preside.

HINDI EXAMINATION.

The Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, writes:

The ensuing Hindi examination, viz. Prathamic, Madhyama and Rashtra Bhasa will take place on Sunday the 13th September. Applications in the prescribed form, available from the Sabha free on request together with fees should reach the office of the Sabha at Motor House, Hughes Road, Bombay 7, on/or before the 17th August, 1936.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Social Workers' Society, Mr. R. K. Sidhwa of Karachi, will give a public lecture on "Civic Service and Duty" on Wednesday, the 19th instant at 6-45 p.m. (S.T.), at the Hall of the Adult Education Association, Sukhadvala Building, Ravelin Street, Fort. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the Mayor of Bombay will preside.

DR. CHINIWALA'S SERIES ON "NIKIZ-E-VEHDIN.—The lectures on the religious teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdin" written by Dr. Framroze S. Chiniwala, will begin in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

BELGIAN BONDS

The Consul General for Belgium at Bombay writes:—

As propaganda is being carried on in this country for the sale of Belgian State Bonds, the Consul General for Belgium at Bombay, draws the attention of the public to the following facts:

The Belgian Government have no agent whatever in India for the sale or resale of Belgian Bonds, which have all been placed with the public at the time of issue.

The resale of Belgian Bonds, by instalments or otherwise, is carried on by private concerns or individuals, whose operations or promises the Belgian Government do not guarantee in any way.

"BHANGI DAY" IN VILE PARLE

Torch Light Procession With Broom-Sticks

A torch-light procession with broom-sticks in the hands of the "Bhangis" was organised on Sunday night from the Harijan quarters at Vile Parle where the Bungi Day was observed under the Vile Parle Andheri Bhangis' Union.

After the procession reached its destination at Chhavni, a meeting was held, when Messrs. Indulal Yagnik, Shantilal Shah and Purushotam Tricumdas spoke on the grievances of the Bhangis all over the Bombay Presidency and the several onslaughts made by the Municipalities on the very means of their existence.

MUNICIPALITIES DENOUNCED.

Resolutions denouncing the acts of the Broach, Bhavanagar and Ahmedabad Municipalities in dismissing several Bungis from their respective offices, and in not conceding reasonable demands of the Bhangis, were adopted at the meeting. Another resolution sympathising with the grievances of the Bhangis in several places like Nadiad and others all over the Presidency was also passed.

PARLE BHANGIS' DEMANDS.

As far as Vile Parle was concerned, a resolution formulating twenty demands for the amelioration of the condition of the Bhangis in the shape of graduation of salary, privilege and other leave, health insurance and safeguards arbitrary action by the sepoys of the Municipalities, was passed at the meeting.

Still one more resolution denouncing the action of a Municipal servant who was alleged to have attacked a Bhangi during the week and demanding an inquiry by the Sanitary Committee in the matter in the interests of justice and fairplay and in order to stop recurrence of such acts by any other servants was also passed at the meeting.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETS ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

A. I. C. C. Sessions On Saturday And Sunday

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have announced the following dates of the meetings of various Congress Committees:—

18th and 19th August (Tuesday and Wednesday): Meetings of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee and of the Congress Parliamentary Committee for the composite province of Bombay.

20th and 21st August (Thursday and Friday): Meetings of the Working Committee.

22nd and 23rd of August (Saturday and Sunday): Meetings of the All-India Congress Committee.

ACCOMMODATION OF VISITORS

There is no change in the dates as was stated in some quarters.

Accommodation to visitors from the mofussil has been arranged at the Readymoney Mansion, Worli, from where a regular half-hourly private 'bus transport has been arranged by the B. P. C. C. to the Congress House, for the convenience of the guests.

PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE

The following are the results of the Co-operative Examinations held in the month of May 1936:—

BASSEIN CENTRE
II CLASS
(15) Patil, Tukaram Kana.
PASS CLASS
(1) Bhoir, Gamu Kondu; (2) Bhoir, Shankar Appaji; (16) Raut, Yeshwant Malu and (17) Tawade, Pandurang Mahadeo.

JALGAON CENTRE
I CLASS
(25) Chaudhari, Sitaram Kautik; and (60) Patil, Ramdas Pandu.
II CLASS
(45) Patil, Deoram Sakharam.
PASS CLASS
(24) Chaudhari, Namdeo Narayan; (34) Khan, Jamserkha Babekha; (49) Patil, Govind Bhagwan; (53) Patil, Hari Tukaram; (58) Patil Narayan Kautik. (61) Patil, Ramrao Kautikrao; (64) Patil, Shamrao Venkatrao; (65) Patil, Shankar Ananda and (66) Patil, Shankar Zipru.

NASIK CENTRE
PASS CLASS
(86) Garud, Shankar Tukaram and (93) Kulkarni, Narayan Yadav.

POONA CENTRE
PASS CLASS
(109) Patil, Yeshawant Ramchandra.

III CO-OPERATIVE CERTIFICATE EXAM:
PASS CLASS
(5) Sane, Waman Dattatraya.

SLIGHT DECREASE IN CHOLERA

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 590 attacks and 230 deaths against 694 attacks and 313 deaths in the previous week. Sholapur district reported 128 attacks and 43 deaths against 189-84 in the previous week. Dharwar 108-41 against 122-57; Satara 98-40 against 129-70; Poona 93-32 against 45-17; Ahmednagar 69-35 against 82-36; Nasik 55-17 against 67-18; East Khandesh 15-7 against 13-6; Belgaum 14-6 against 35-20; West Khandesh 6-5 against 4-1; Ratnagiri 3-3 against nil and Bijapur 1-1 against 7-3.

One attack and 1 death from plague were reported from Nasik district during the week.

SMALL-POX

Small-pox figures for the week are:—Kanara district 25 attacks and 5 deaths; Ratnagiri 12-2; Kolaba 11-2, Dharwar 9-2, Bijapur 4-1, Belgaum 3-0; Satara 2-2; Surat 1-1; Thana 0-1 and Bombay City 6-4. Total 74 attacks and 20 deaths against 152-22 in the previous week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER

Five attacks and 3 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week against 8 attacks and 5 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad town reported 3 attacks and 1 death; Kurla 1-1 and Bombay city 1-1.

One death from influenza was reported from Bombay city during the week.

FLOOD RELIEF AND HINDU ANATH ASHRAM

The Relief Procession organised by Shree Hindu Anath Ashram, for collection of funds for the flood victims and destitute villagers of the United Provinces and of Behar and Assam as well, started collections on Sunday morning—starting from the Lamington Road and traversing through Gamdevi, Gandhi Road off Gowalia Tank and terminated at the Ashram's quarters at 12 noon. In the evening, the localities of Vithalwadi, Parsee Guli and Barbhai Mohalla were also visited and collections made.

The total of the first day's collections amount to two cartloads of (worn) clothes and Rs. 169 in cash.

The next procession will be taken out on Tuesday.

SUPPORT TO CANDIDATURE OF MR. G. N. DESAI.

Sjt. Vasantrai N. Pandya (President) and Sjt. Jatashanker H. Trivedi (Hon. Secretary) of Shri Narmadashanker H. Joshi Audithya B. Vidyarthi Bhawan write to say that Sjt. Ganpatishanker N. Desai is one of the candidate for the vacancy caused by the death of Ramchandra Madhavram Bhatt, on the Municipal Corporation, and that his services for the cause of the country, as well as, for the cause of the community are of high order, and, therefore, they urge Brahmins to make him successful in the forthcoming municipal election for 'C' Bhuleshwar Ward.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

The 22nd Mother's Day Celebration and 33rd annual gathering of the League will be held to-day (Monday), at the Prarthana Mandir, Charni Road, at 6 p.m. (S.T.), when Sir John Beaumont, the Chief Justice, will preside and Lady Beaumont will distribute prizes and sweet-service-stars.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

Saturday morning's rain was responsible for the cancelling of nearly all the cricket fixtures in the Suburbs, but the weather remained pretty fair throughout Saturday evening and Sunday which gave the suburbanites a chance for taking long walk and sight-seeing.

At 7 p.m. on Saturday the Borah Cricket Club, Bandra, held their first function which comprised of a whist drive followed by dance at St. Martins Hall. It was a very homely affair and the gathering was composed mostly of members and a few guests who, I could see, enjoyed themselves immensely. There were many silver cups given as prizes and the foxtrot competition which was the most interesting item on the programme, was won by Mr. Hector Gomes and Miss Linda Baptist.

On Sunday morning at 9 a.m. the Catholic villagers of Chimbai and Cantwady offered their annual Thanksgiving Mass at St. Andrews Church, Bandra, for saving the two villages from plague.

This Association, I am told, was started about 40 years ago and since that time it has annually performed this ceremony.

TROMBAY'S LEPER HOME.

Amidst charming surroundings Trombay has for more than 51 years housed the Eduljee Framjee Allbless Leper House, a very useful institution which houses, clothes and medically treats lepers of all castes and communities. This home was established by the late Rt. Rev. Bishop Merin and houses lepers not only of this Presidency but of such places as Madras, and Hyderabad.

The ever-growing number of applications for admission and lack of funds are making things difficult for the institution and it is hoped the public will give its generous help.

IN AND AROUND BOMBAY

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

South Indian Association

The report of the South Indian Association, Bombay, Sukh Nivas, Matunga (G.I.P.), for the year 1935-36 shows that the Association has taken keen interest in sports with special attention to badminton. The Committee made representation to the G. I. P. Railway authorities that it would be inconvenient to the South Indians in Bombay, if the arrival timing of the Madras Express in the city were altered, and, as a result, the railway authorities did not change the timing. The report concludes: "While there are abundant possibilities of the Association doing useful work of an abiding nature for the community, it is, unfortunately, handicapped for want of sufficient funds. It is, therefore, hoped that with the co-operation of you all in particular and the whole South Indian community in general, the Association will grow more and more into an ideal institution in the coming years." Like all Associations of a similar nature, there is a complaint that members are not prompt in paying their dues to the Association. This Association was established in 1925 and since then passed through vicissitudes, having for a while attained pre-eminence. It is understood, new blood has been infused into the organisation and the South Indians in Bombay would be doing themselves a justice, if they gave the office-bearers a chance. Before they can do anything else, their primary duty is to pay up all arrears, however much, such a step may be hateful to some people In this connection, Indians have to learn a lot from the Associations and organisations of the Europeans and other foreigners in India. Everyone of them, no matter how humble a position he is occupying in life, considers it his duty to set aside a small amount of his monthly salary or income for the sake of the Association or organisation to which he may belong. He considers it a part of the compulsory encumbrance on his income, like, for instance, the electricity charge and the water charge.

The Return Of Our Men

The third Test Match between India and England has commenced and the attention of the sporting India is turned towards the Oval where the match is being played.

After the Third Test, Indians will stay in England hardly for a month and start back to their country. The leaders will be returning to face the music. But the people who will be asked to explain their conduct during the tour have no intention of returning home very soon. The Maharajakumar is thinking of entering a nursing home for an operation. The real personage who is stated to be responsible for the trouble—the Major—has decided not to return to India. He seems to have given up the idea of becoming the permanent Secretary of the Cricket Control Board of India. Major C. K. Nayudu is reported to have decided to go to America before returning to India. A lot is expected from Nayudu. Indians are awaiting keenly the version of Nayudu and Wazirali about all the incidents in England.

FROM WORDS TO BLOWS

Fatal Stab Wound Follows Petty Quarrel

A petty quarrel about the drying of some clothes, is stated to have led to a fight ending in the death of one person on Saturday afternoon.

The deceased, one Suleman Fazul, lived at Patra Chawl off Palton Road. It is alleged that some persons had put some clothes to dry near the room of the deceased. The deceased and his brother objected to this. A quarrel ensued. Hot words were exchanged and it soon came to blows.

Somebody in the other party took out a knife and stabbed the deceased. He sustained a wound in the abdomen and died on the spot.

The Palton Road police have arrested three persons in this connection.

COLLAPSED ON FOOTPATH

At about 10-15 a.m. on Sunday one Hassanali Jamal suddenly collapsed on the eastern footpath at Bhendi Bazar junction and died within five minutes

It is understood that the deceased was ailing for some time and that he was accustomed to drink heavily.

Post mortem shows that heart disease was the cause of death.

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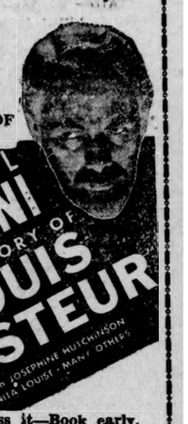

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1936

PRINCES AND FEDERATION

A fresh draft Instrument of Accession has been published by the Government of India and is being circulated to the Princes individually for their opinions. It will be considered by the meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers of the Chamber of Princes, to be held to-day in this city, and the Princes will in all probability suggest several further changes in the draft, which is itself a concession to their criticism of an earlier draft. It is understood that according to the provisional time-table the Princes will be given six months to consider the present Instrument and in the light of their views therein a final draft will be presented to them with a few months' further time for their final decision. What that decision will be, to what extent it will be divided, and in what respects is a matter of mere speculation now. But some definite decision will have to be given by the end of the next year at the latest, when alone one can assert with certainty whether or not Federation is in sight. At present one can only say that chances are in favour of some sort of Federation being inaugurated some time in 1938. Government need it badly to prevent the Federal part of the Government of India Act from remaining long as a dead letter. And they have the power to persuade a sufficient number of Princes to join the Federation.

Question Of Sovereignty

Obviously the most controversial point in the Instrument is that which deals with the sovereignty of the States entering the Federation. So far as the sovereignty was likely to be affected by increased constitutional rights of the States people, not much difficulty has been experienced by the Princes and the Government in coming to a settlement at the expense of the people. The controversy centres most round the limitations of the Princes' sovereighty "visa-a-vis" the Paramount Fower. And while Government cling tenaciously to their new favourite, if vague, formula, "Paramountcy must remain, Paramountcy", the Princes, too, seem to be retorting with their variation of the formula, "Sovereignty must remain Sovereignty". This has led to much legal quibbling and finesse, drafting and counter-drafting. Perhaps the crux of the question is still to be found in the following clause in the draft Instrument: "Nothing in this Instrument affects the continuance of my sovereignty in and over this State or save as provided by this Instrument or by any law of the Federal Legislature made in accordance with the terms thereof, the exercise of any of my powers, authority and rights in and over this State." The Princes expect that in return for their joining the Federation to replace the present official bloc their sovereignty should be widened and made more definite. But the word "continuance" in the Instrument seems to keep up artfully the vague "status quo". However, we shall wait and see what criticism the Princes offer on the latest draft Instrument, if at all the criticism is permitted to be published.

Undue Optimism

It is obvious that whether the Princes join the Federation or not, the people of India will work out their policy of rejecting the new Constitution. Only, if they fail to join it, the people will be spared the task of attacking the Federal part of it. The "Manchester Guardian" is unduly optimistic when it remarks about the immediate political future of India that "with the advent of provincial autonomy early next year the old India of centralised quasi-despotism will begin to go for good" and that there will at last be "a chance to finish the sterile negations in which Indian statesmanship has too long been plunged." In the first place, if centralised "quasi-despotism goes" at all, it will be replaced by decentralised quasi-despotism. Secondly, so long as any despotism continues, whether in British India or the States, it will be absolutely necessary for Indian statesmenship to tackle it with what the "Manchester Guardian" calls "negations". We are confident that the negations will be no more sterile in the future than they have been in the past.

A Menacing Prospect

Reports from Spain continue to confuse, rather than explain, the situation. One may take it, however, as the latest Reuter telegram suggests, that "the end of the civil war after four weeks of merciless fighting is as far off as ever." Despite pacts of non-intervention which are being signed by European Powers, mystery 'planes with, perhaps, military equipment continue to arrive to help the insurgents and there is no doubt that the recent strengthening of their air arm and the consequent fall of Badajoz are due to the secret help they are receiving from foreign Powers. Mass executions of Popular Front leaders are said to be the order of the day in that doomed city and the Socialists are paying the price for their defence of a people's Government—martyrs to insane militarism.

The Spanish civil war which has already assumed alarming proportions within the country now threatens to provoke international complications as well. The Lisbon report about the Madrid Government having invited a foreign Power to act as mediator in the Civil War sounds rather fantastic. But what is more significant is that Portugal has alleged violation of her frontiers by the Government troops who are said to have entered Portugal territory and seized a Spanish officer who had taken refuge in a Portuguese estate. The story of the incident, complete with the picturesque details of Communists brandishing pistols and aiming guns at Portuguese farm labourers, may be true or not,—and in this troublous period it would be difficult to investigate the matter properly—but it has certainly come at a psychological moment to discomfit the Spanish Government who are already too much in a desperate situation at home to court the displeasure of a neighbouring State as well. The Portuguese Government have also sent a demand to Madrid for the release of five of their nationals who are alleged to be imprisoned in Rosa De La Frontiers, and there is a suggestion that a volunteer column may be secretly organized to march to their rescue.

Several significant facts, moreover, raise a strong suspicion that the Portugese protest may not be so simple and straightforward an affair as it appears to be. The friendship between General Franco, the rebel leader, and General Carmona, the military dictator of Portugal, is well-known. They are both enemies of Socialism and admirers of Fascism. Franco, in fact, is said to have learnt much of his political philosophy from the Portuguese militarists and he only recently declared that the new Government in Spain would be based on lines similar to those of the Portuguese Government. Meanwhile it has already been reported that the rebel General has made "demarches" to certain Powers "in order to secure insurgent communications between Canary Isles and Cadiz which stretch of sea is at present patrolled by Government warships." A look at the map is sufficient to show that such communication can be much facilitated by a friendly Portugal; for the Portugese island of Madeira is situated just about the strategic centre between Cadiz and Canary Islands. It is also not without significance that the Portugese promise of neutrality was hedged in with provisos and conditions and contained a reference to the possibility of "uncontrolled Communism" in Spain threatening the integrity of Portugal. And the "suggestion" about the volunteer column to rescue the Portugese—who, for all we know, have been arrested for espionage—has the ominous ring of an ultimatum and an excuse for military intervention. In the light of all these facts the Portugese protest assumes a menacing aspect and points, even though vaguely, towards the possibility of a Fascist entente comprising of Germany, Italy and Portugal emerging out of this issue. Such a situation might appear unlikely, no doubt, and the incident complained of is hardly serious enough to warrant such serious repercussions. But, then, the Armageddon of 1914, too, grew out of the assassination of a single individual. If the last war has not been fought in vain, the European nations would promptly take decisive and effective measures to see that an indiscreet act of bravado on the part of Portugal does not throw Europe—and the world—into the vortex of another Great War.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

(By: Our London Correspondent)

Professor Alfred Edward Housman, the poet and Classical scholar, creator of "A Shropshire Lad", who died in April, aged 77, left £7,923.

He gave to the Family Dining Club, Cambridge University, all wine in his cellars, for the use of the members, and to his brother, Laurence Housman, he left his books and MSS. with certain directions. The residue of his property, including all his copyrights, he left to his brothers and sisters, saying: "I expressly desire and wish my desire to be made as widely known as possible that none of my writings which have appeared in periodical publications shall be collected and reprinted in any shape or form."

Substantial progress has been made by Mr. Laurence Housman in sifting the unpublished poems left in his will by his brother to be printed, provided that they were not "inferior to the average of my published verse". Jonathan Cape have in their hands already some of the poems which Mr. Laurence Housman has chosen as passing the test imposed under the terms of the will, and hopes to publish a volume of them in the autumn, though a final selection has not yet been made. Mr. Laurence Housman will write a foreward to the book besides editing it.

Fabian Lectures

The innumerable institutions or annual arrangements of London change from year to year or disappear.

The autumn series of Fabian lectures goes steadily on. It is now not far from its thirtieth year. The lectures are always six in number, and they are delivered in the large hall of Friends House, Euston Road, London, N. W. The surprise of this autumn's series is the return to the platform after a long time of Mr. Sidney Webb (he has dropped his title of Lord Passfield). His subject is "The Future of Soviet Communism" and his chairman will be Lady Noel-Buxton. The course opens on October 22, with Mr. G. D. H. Cole on "Can Capitalism Survive?" The remaining four lectures are "Dictatorships—What Next?" by Mr. Wickham Steed; "Economic Nationalism—can it continue?" by Sir Arthur Salter; "The next war—can it be avoided?" by Professor P. M. S. Blackett, and "Human survival and social institutions", by Prof. Lancelot Hogben.

It is rather curious that the Fabian Society, which established itself by means of the lectures which were issued as "Fabian Essays" in 1890, has never sought to repeat that success. Only one of its many series of lectures in the long interval has been made into a book. That was not a good or representative batch, and the volume was a publisher's private venture.

Mr. Simmons And Lord Winterton

The by-election in the Erdington Division of Birmingham caused by the death of Mr. J. F. Eales, K.C., who had held the seat since 1931, is unlikely to take place until the holiday season is over.

With the exception of 1929, when the Socialists captured it with a majority of 133 from the late Sir Arthur Steel Maitland in a three-cornered fight, the seat has been a Conservative stronghold for years. The Socialists are ready with an endorsed candidate. He is Mr. C. J. Simmons, who won the seat in 1929 and fought unsuccessfully at the last two General Elections.

Mr. Simmons also fought in the war, was wounded. He is now a Pacifist and walks with a stick. He once accused Lord Winterton of calling Mr. Snowden, the Chan-

(Continued on Page 7)

Our London Letter

Menace Of Neutrality: Making World Safe For The Aggressor

By Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, Aug. 8,
(By Air Mail).

British Parliament has gone on a holiday at a time when the civil war in Spain has become an international problem of first-rate importance. There is now no doubt that Italy has intervened on the side of the Spanish rebels by sending eighteen aeroplanes, though four of them reached their destination loaded with machine-guns and ammunition. This natural anxiety of Mussolini to support Spanish Fascism is due to the fact that Italy has an interest in acquiring a strong influence in Spain and, therefore, in the Western Mediterranean. Meanwhile, on the pretext that German citizens have been allegedly murdered by "Reds" in Barcelona, Hitler has demanded from the Spanish Government compensation and has decided to send a cruiser to reinforce his two pocket battleships already in Spanish waters. In the Nazi Press a wild campaign is being worked up against the "blood terror of Bolshevism" and supported by the "Red" atrocity stories of the British Press. Germany is clearing the decks for an attack on democracy in Spain.

British Attitude

Many in England have cause to fear that Germany's threatened intervention may set Europe ablaze. Early this morning, a message arrived from Berlin, that von Ribbentrop telephoned to the British Foreign Office late yesterday warning it that Germany has authorised the German warships to proceed to Barcelona to make a demonstration against the Spanish Government. Therefore, in view of this German attitude, the key to the whole question of non-intervention by other Powers in the Spanish Civil war depends so much upon the attitude of Great Britain. As Parliament is not in session and Ministers are in the country fiddling, it is not possible to say where Britain stands in the present conflagration. Of course, there are forces in the British Government which would rather a thousand times, Spain were a Fascist colony than that the People's Government won through.

The Conservative Press, without exception, does not like the Popular Government in Spain. Naturally its version and reports of the Civil War are coloured with horrible atrocities by the "Reds" against the "Patriots." The Rothermere Press goes from strength to strength in its frenzy at the success with which the people of Spain are repulsing the Fascist onslaught. The "Daily Mail" and the "Evening News" are the best propaganda papers in London for General Franco. The papers have raised an undisguised cry for intervention by Britain on the side of the Fascists from Spain. Combined with this there is a daily unparallaled outburst of provocation against Russia and the Communist International. Wherever there is savage cruelty, says the Rothermere newspapers, "it is certain that the torch and knife, no matter by whom wielded, are sped by Russian Communism." The chances of the revolt being allowed to work itself out without outside intervention become more remote.

Rothermere's Short Memory

But Lord Rothermere has evidently short memory. He ought to cast his mind back seventeen years ago when the newspapers which he now controls were campaigning with the same ferocity—regardless of either sense or decency—as to-day for intervention. Then it was Russia, now it is Spain. The intervention of those years cost the Russian people tremendous suffering, but it was repulsed, and to-day the one time Russian Empire is the mighty stronghold where the working-class rule, a stronghold that grows in might every month that passes.

Lord Rothermere and Lord Beaverbrook want their countrymen to support the Spanish rebels. However, the solid working class of Britain, the Liberal and Labour Parties are rallying to the aid of the Spanish Government forces, who are workers and peasants, as they did in support of the Soviet workers and peasants in 1920.

Stupendous Lies

There are stupidest lies in some British newspapers about the character of the Spanish Government. We have been told that it is the Communist Government that is fighting the God-fearing national patriots in Spain. However, the Prime Minister of Spain, Professor Jose Giral, has repudiated the lies of the Fascist propagandists in Fleet Street. "One of the stupidest things spread by the rebels and their friends abroad is their deliberate lie that a "Red" Government is in control in Madrid. Our Republican Government, though appointed as the result of the victory of the Popular Front in the general election last February, does not contain a single Socialist or Communist Minister. The whole Cabinet is simply Republican."

This does not mean that the Socialists and the Communists and the working class have not saved Spain from the barbarians and, to quote the Prime Minister, "are now saving Europe from terrible danger that would arise if the forces of aggression and destruction succeeded in conquering this Western outpost."

Referring to the lies in some British newspapers about the atrocities committed by Government supporters in Spain on the British nationals and their property, the Spanish Prime Minister

(Continued on page 10)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

INDIA'S TRIUMPH.

By defeating Germany by the overwhelming margin of eight goals to one, the Indian Hockey Team has won the Olympic Hockey final for the third time in succession, and established once again its absolute supremacy in this game. India is rightly proud of this triumph, which more than counterbalances the reverses our representatives have met with in the other Olympic events, and congratulations are due to Dhyanchand and his comrades for retaining the Championship for their country in a most convincing style. While Dhyan Chand's wizardry won the admiration of the spectators, the other players, too, gave a splendid display of their skill and the understanding between the members of the team was almost uncanny. Thus whether as individuals or as a team our players have proved themselves heads and shoulders above their opponents.

WORLD CHAMPION.

Some apprehension was caused in the country due to the defeat of our team in a practice match immediately after landing in Germany, and by the consequent appeal sent by the manager for reinforcing the team. While Dara's eleventh-hour inclusion may be said to be justified, it can be safely asserted now that there was no cause whatever for any panic and even the original team could have been well trusted to carry everything before them. Germany was reported to have made vast strides during the last few years, a fact which is borne out by her reaching the finals. That her team was overwhelmed by that of India is more a tribute to the excellence of the latter than an aspersion upon the capacity of the former. It is something to be thankful for that while India is nowhere in international Tennis, and while what prestige she possessed in Cricket has recently suffered a severe setback due to the most deplorable bungling of the Powers-that-be, at any rate in the field of Hockey she stands supreme in the world.

STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

The resolutions passed by the All-India Students' Conference are typical of the new spirit that is abroad among the young generation to-day. The condemnation of the new Constitution and the decision not to take any part in future wars were, of course, expected from any gathering of Indian students. It is significant, again, that though the resolution regarding taking part in politics was turned down in the Subjects Committee, it was passed with an overwhelming majority in the open session. This is a proof conclusive of the fact that our students refuse to be isolated from the present active currents of national life, however excellent the plea for taking only an academic interest in current events looks in theory. The most enduring work of the Lucknow Conference will be the formation of a permanent All-India Students' Organization, which will encourage wider co-operation among students and also safeguard their rights. It is to be hoped that this organisation will be a working proposition in the near future, as it is the best way of consolidating Indian students, for their own and their country's advancement.

FRIVOLOUS CONTROVERSY

The correspondence between Gandhiji and Mr. N. C. Kelkar on the difference between the former's and Lokamanya Tilak's political methods shows that some of the regrettable tendencies in the politics of Poona that were conspicuous in the early days of non-co-operation still persist. Mr. Kelkar's question to Gandhiji whether the latter had run down the "Tilak School" of politics was superfluous, if not impertinent. However, it is something that Mr. Kelkar regards Gandhiji's reply as "an authoritative contradiction of the belief existing in certain quarters." In so far as there is or was such a belief it is due mainly to the uncharitable interpretation of innocent expressions. An apt instance is provided by the following sentence in Mr. Kelkar's last letter to Gandhiji. "Your open insistence on non-violence, truth and non-co-operation was taken to imply that the school of political thought you superseded favoured the antithesis of these three."

FLOOD RELIEF

The statements issued by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Babu Rajendra Prasad on the floods in U.P. and Bihar respectively show that the havoc caused by the floods is extensive and calls for organized relief on an extensive scale. The first problem is, of course, to feed and clothe those who have been rendered utterly destitute and in this work Government, the local bodies and the public in general should all co-operate whole-heartedly. Gifts for the purpose, both in kind and in money, should be dispatched promptly to the affected areas. Equally urgent is the need, as Pandit Jawaharlal points out, for the substantial remission of rent and revenue and a moratorium on agricultural debts till the position is sufficiently eased. Prosecution for debt of persons in distress would be monstrous. Finally, it is time, as both the Congress leaders suggest, Government instituted expert inquiries to find out the causes of the growing frequency of floods in India and the ways and means by which the dangers arising therefrom can be minimised.

MAXIM GORKY

"Maxim Gorky—Man of the Masses," by Lalji Pendse, is an opportune publication as it aptly synchronized with the observance of the Gorky Day all over India on Sunday when tributes were paid to the memory of the great Russian writer. The author has summarized the main incidents of his life and the chief characteristic traits of his writings in a small brochure of 16 pages which should serve as a useful introduction to the genius of Gorky for those who have no time to refer to his volumes on the subject. This brief appreciation of Gorky's life and writings closes with a singularly apt passage which also expresses the spirit and the purpose of the Gorky Day celebration: "That roaring voice has ended. The hand that wrote for humanity has disappeared. The challenge and inspiration rend the air".

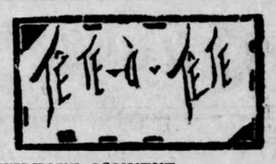
Photographic Papers

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In view of the recent announcement in the press about the successful researches of Mr. Kasinathan of Calcutta in the direction of manufacturing photographic plates in India, it may be of interest to your readers to note that a similar experimentalist has succeeded in that of photographic papers. The manufacture of these papers forms another important branch of the Photographic Industry.

Thousands of scientists and other investigators have experimented for over a hundred years about the preparation of photographic emulsion in general and to-day the results of their labour are the closely guarded secrets of a few manufacturers in America, Germany, England and other Western Countries. Therefore, one who wishes to enter this field has to begin at the very beginning where the pioneers had started over a century ago. Moreover, very few books are available on this subject and the information obtainable therefrom is meagre and incomplete. It is, therefore, a matter of great satisfaction to find that an expert having

(Continued on Page 8.)



WITHOUT COMMENT—

The Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government has circularized the District Officials in the province suggesting "a free use of Section 124A of the I.P.C., Sections 151, 107 and 108 of the C. P. C. and of the Criminal Law Amendment Act"

* * * *

The British Government, it is reported, have opened a departmental enquiry with the object of preventing British civil 'planes being sent to Spain.

It is confidently expected that the result of the enquiry may be published and action taken thereon actually before the civil war is over and the British 'plane manufacturers have exhausted their stocks.

* * * *

In the course of a letter to Mahatma Gandhi about his attitude to the Tilak School of Politics, Mr. Kelkar says:

"The irony always is that whereas the Gurus themselves would not have quarrelled their disciples must."

And an even greater irony is that the disciples of one should desecrate the memory of their guru by misrepresentation and quarrel with surviving friends and comrades.

* * * *

Doctor Ram, who is proceeding to Geneva as an employee of the League of Nations, says that the degree in which the "League idea" gained support amongst the nations was a true index of their civilization.

As Abyssinians know too well—to their cost!

* * * *

He added that Indian public opinion should take increased interest in the work of the League.

And pay for it at an increased rate, too?

* * * *

The Italian "Viceroy" of Abyssinia has confiscated the property of Rasse Nassibu and Walde Marian, the Ethiopian representatives at Paris, on the ground that they have been acting "contrary to Italian interests."

How very familiar!

Would the next step be to refuse permission to the two Ethiopians to enter their own country?

* * * *

The Indian athletes belonging to the Hanuman Vyayam Mandal are said to have considerably impressed the German public with their display of indigenous physical exercises.

Herr Hitler, however, is greatly puzzled. He wonders how Indians could do all these things even before "the British taught them to walk."

* * * *

The Bandra Municipality is trying to make a clean sweep of all its dirty and filthy stables.

Bombay Corporation, however, has before it no such programme of self-purification.

* * * *

The suggestion that Doctor Ambedkar is starting an "Independent Labour Party" on non-communal lines, in pursuance of a contract with Riplay, the famous "Believe-It-Or Not" man, is withqut foundation. We are reliably informed that the worthy Doctor is making such a move only to satisfy his sense of the dramatic.

* * * *

"Englishmen seeking to renew their youth by the grafting of monkey glands outnumber by far the women doing so," says a report.

One explanation is that the mere male, after all, has not the advantage of lip-sticks, rouge and powder.

* * * *

"A new era of musical enlightment," says a correspondent, "is already dawning on the Indian horizon."

We are quite sure of the dawn. It is one of daily occurrences. May be, this era is as new as the correspondent fancies. But is it one of "musical enlightment"?

Unprovoked And Atrocious

Lahore Women Denounce Bhai Parmanand's Attack On India's Womanhood

LAHORE, August 15.

About 50 prominent lady Congress workers of Lahore and their lady sympathisers have issued a statement in connection with Bhai Parmanand's attack in his paper "Hindu" on lady Congress workers who courted imprisonment during the Civil Disobedience movement. The statement is signed by wives and daughters of well-known leaders known for their sacrifices and sufferings during the Civil Disobedience movement:—

"We have read with great shame and sorrow the most undignified, unholy and unmanly remarks made by Bhai Parmanand about the Congress lady workers who went to jail during the Civil Disobedience movement. Coming as they do from the pen of a man who is supposed to occupy such a high position in our country and who not only represents one-third of the Punjab in the country's highest legislature, but professes to be the head and the saviour of Hindu India, we deem these remarks to be unworthy of the man.

ATROCIOUS.

"Our shame and sorrow become all the more great when we find that India's true and noble daughters have been attacked as being of bad character, by a man, whom, because of his age and sufferings in the past, some of us have regarded as father and others as brother. It is, therefore, impossible for us to express ourselves adequately or let any one measure the depth of our inner feelings on this atrocious attack made upon the womanhood of India. Never before in the history of our ancient land, nor perhaps in the history of any other country in the world, has the womanhood—nay the daughters and sisters—been so publicly maligned as has been done by Bhai Parmanand. Bhaiji in his attempt to defame the fair name of Indian womanhood has out-Mayoed Miss Mayo.

UNPROVOKED ATTACK.

"The pity is that these remarks have come forth absolutely unprovoked. We have known Bhaiji talking scandalously about the women in private, but we never expected that he would even dare to say a word against them publicly.

"Women, who by their sacrifices and sufferings, in leaving their hearths and homes and foregoing the comforts of their homely life, raised the fair name of India in the world's eye, have been attacked by one of their own countryman who was once a great servant of India and who was once in jail for several years for the same cause for which the Congress lady workers went to jail; but when time has now so changed that he feels no hesitation in even attacking publicly the chastity of the ladies who suffered for country's sake. Bhaiji professes to represent the Hindu culture and this saviour and the representative of Hindu culture has to our shame and dismay attacked the women of India who have always been worshipped in this land of ours.

ELECTION MOVE.

"The greater pity is that Bhaiji has done this apparently for a very ulterior objective. The next elections seem to have so much taken hold of him that he appears to have forgotten even the ordinary rule of decency. He has attempted to drag the lady Congress workers with a view to score a point over the Congress. But let him remember that this method will recoil on him.

"We have not much to say, however at this stage. We only ask Bhaiji—the gentleman—to make immediately suitable amends for the most unjustified attack which he has made on his own daughters and sisters. We hope he will not persist in his arrogant attitude which he adopted at Delhi and Cawnpore where people asked him to undo the wrong which he had done."—United Press.

Bowlers Again On Top In Week-end Cricket

Again the bowlers asserted themselves in the city during the week-end in cricket, and tall scores were almost absent.

The Imperial Bank of India Cricket Club were the visitors at the Parsi Gymkhana. The Parsis batting first were all out for 75, 32 out of which was contributed by H. D. Vasania. B. K. Kalapesi and J. Mistry were the successful bowlers with a bag of 6 wickets for 33 and 3 for 26 respectively.

The Bankers replied with 51 for 6 at the close of the play. R. J. Jamshetji took 3 wickets, conceding only 18 runs. The match ended in a draw.

PARSI GYM. (First Innings)
SCORES:

T. K. Contractor ct. Billimoria, b Kalapesi	15
F. K. F. Nariman c. Dalvi, b Henriques	0
P. K. Mistry l.b.w., b Kalapesi	1
H. D. Vasania c and b Kalapesi	32
H. K. Nariman c. Vyawaharkar, b Kalapesi	0
S. K. Sorabji c Dalvi, b Mistry	4
R. W. Cassinath c and b Mistry	8
E. J. Baria c Pondwal, b Mistry	11
A. J. Wadia c Hendriques, b Kalapesi	3
R. J. Jamshetji (not out)	0
R. S. Baria c Rane, b Kalapesi	0
Extras	1
Total	75

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

B. K. Kalapesi 6 for 33; P. Hendriquues 1 for 15 and J. Mistry 3 for 26.

IMPERIAL BANK (First Innings)

K. R. Pondwal b Nariman	1
N. D. Cooper b E. Baria	4
F. R. Dalvi c Mistry, b Jamshetji	13
D. Vyavaharkar b Jamshetji	5
T. Rane run out	6
K. Dalvi c Mistry, b Jamshetji	15
B. K. Kalapesi (not out)	5
E. Morris, P. Hendriques, F. Billimoria and J. Mistry (did not bat).	2
Total (for 6 wickets)	51

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

F. K. Nariman 1 for 14; E. J. Baria 1 for 13; R. J. Jamshetji 3 for 18 and H. K. Nariman 0 for 4.

SMUGGLERS v. PARSI GYM.

On Sunday the Smugglers were entertained at the Parsi Gymkhana.

The Parsi Gymkhana first piled up 137 for 5 aided by the opening partnership of T. K. Contractor and F. K. F. Nariman who scored 45 and 35, respectively.

H. G. Khairaz took 3 wickets for 24 runs.

The Smugglers XI sustained a surprising collapse in being out for a paltry 59 and were defeated. Havewala, Nariman and Jamshetji shared the bowling honours by capturing three wickets each, conceding only 10, 23 and 11 runs, respectively.

SCORES:

PARSI GYM. (First Innings).

T. K. Contractor c Godambe, b H. G. Khairaz	45
F. K. F. Nariman c H. Khairaz, b Kazi	35
F. E. Kapadia c Mahomed, b H. G. Khairaz	16
J. A. Dadyseth c Godambe, b H. G. Khairaz	0
B. K. Kalapesi, b Richards	10
D. K. Kapadia (not out)	6
P. K. Mistry (not out)	14
J. F. Havewalla, P. M. Dhondy, E. J. Baria and R. J. Jamshetji (did not bat)	
Extras	11
Total (for 5 wickets dec.)	137

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

G. Richards 1 for 40; S. R. Godambe 0 for 27; A. G. Khairaz 0 for 7; A. G. Kazi 1 for 20; H. G. Khairaz 3 for 24, and Turk 0 for 8.

SMUGGLERS XI (First Innings).

K. Mahjan l.b.w. Havewala	1
H. G. Khairaz c Dhondy, b Havewala	0
G. Richards b F. K. F. Nariman	5
P. A. D'Avoine c. F. K. Nariman, b Jamshetji	19
A. G. Khairaz b Havewala	2
B. D. Jog st. Dadyseth, b F. K. F. Nariman	5
C. R. Godambe l.b.w. Jamshetji	18
A. G. Kazi c F. K. Nariman, b Dhondy	0
M. Sodagar st. Dadyseth, b Jamshetji	5
R. Raiker b F. K. F. Nariman	3
A. M. Turk (not out)	0
Extras	1
Total	59

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

J. Havewala 3 for 10; F. K. F. Nariman 3 for 23; R. J. Jamshetji 3 for 11, and P. M. Dhondy 1 for 14.

HAVERO SPORTS v. ISLAM GYM.

The Havero Sports Cricket Club visited the Islam Gymkhana and were the winners.

The Islam Gymkhana players were all out for 88, Hakim contributing 31. Ghaswalla and Churi shared the honours in bowling bagging 5 wickets each, for 18 and 30 runs, respectively.

The Havero's replied with 102, Keluskar striking up 25.

Hasan Miya and Peerbhoy took 5 and 4 wickets each, at a cost of 21 and 31 runs though they could not avert defeat.

SCORES:

ISLAM GYM. (First Innings)

S. Heptulla c, b Ghaswalla	1
A. M. Aga c, b Churi	17
A. A. Hakim c, b Churi	31
A. Peerbhoy c, b Churi	10
M. Lalji c, b Churi	6
Y. Lalji st., b Ghaswala	1
H. Hashambhai c, b Ghaswala	3
M. Cassim b Ghaswala	0
A. Hirji c, b Churi	0
A. Peermahomed b Ghaswala	9
Hasan Mia (not out)	6
Extras	4
Total	88

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

Ghaswala 5 for 18 and Churi 5 for 30.

HAVERO SPORTS (First Innings).

Major c Peerbhoy, b Hashanbhai	5
Pathare st., b Peerbhoy	13
Keluskar c Hasan Mia, b A Peerbhoy	25
Umrigar l.b.w. (N.) b A. Peerbhoy	4
Churi c. and b Hasan Mia	19
Gomes c Hashanbhai, b Hasan Mia	2
Panthaky b Hasan Mia	0
Dadarkar st., b A. Peerbhoy	1
P. G. Dadarkar b Hasan Mia	3
Kurlekar (not out)	2
Ghaswala c Hashambhai, b H. Mia	1
Extras	22
Total	102

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

Hasan Mia 5 for 21 and A Peerbhoy 4 for 31.

The 'A' team of the Hindu Gymkhana cancelled its two matches on the home ground during the week-end, with the young Hindus and the Fort Vijay Cricket Club.

BRITAIN SUPPORT FRANCE

(Continued from Page 1.)

city and collected 500 more whom they placed in another cargo vessel. Both vessels are reported to be filled with cargoes of dynamite under threat of being blown up if insurgent ships bombard the city.—Reuter.

ANGLO-FRENCH PACT SEALED

LONDON, Aug. 15.

The full Anglo-French agreement regarding non-intervention in Spain was sealed this afternoon by the exchange of notes during the afternoon.

Britain is urgently supporting French Government's representations in Rome.—Reuter.

BRITAIN STANDS BY FRANCE

LONDON, August 15.

A sternly-worded *communique* issued by the Foreign Office says that Government is giving its fullest support to French efforts towards non-intervention in Spain. When general agreement is reached they will be ready to prohibit the export of arms to either side and to take every possible measure to prevent the supply of civil aircraft. Meantime no licences have been issued for the export of arms to Spain since the present troubles commenced. British subjects who assist either side by land, sea or air must not expect to receive assistance or support in whatever difficulties they may meet during such enterprises which run counter to the objects Government is seeking to obtain.

NO REPLY FROM ITALY AND GERMANY.

It is learned that countries which have signified their willingness to join in the non-intervention movement or are unilaterally already forbidding export of arms to Spain are France, Britain, Belgium, Russia, Norway, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Holland, Sweden and Switzerland. No final reply has been received from Germany and Italy.—Reuter.

FIRST INDIAN EXCHANGE BANK IN LONDON

LONDON, Aug. 16.

With Hindu and Parsi rites, Sir Sorabji Pochkanawala inaugurated the Central Exchange Bank of India which will start operations as the First Indian Exchange Bank in the city of London in September. Sir Atul Chatterjee, Sir Padamji Ginwala, Sir Phroze Sethna and Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala will be the first Indian Directors. There will be also three British Directors.—Reuter.

DEATH OF RASPUTIN

Yet Another Lawsuit

PARIS, (By Mail).

Prince Youssoupoff has been awarded two thousand francs damages by the civil tribunal of the Seine, on account of an article which appeared in a Paris journal, relating to circumstances of the death of Rasputin.

The article, which purported to be an interview with the Prince was the plaintiff complained badly distorted, in particular making it appear that he had adopted a discourteous attitude with regard to the Czarina.

The Court found that this was calculated to throw discredit on Prince Youssoupoff.—Reuter.

Sir Henry Lytton Dead

The death of Sir Henry Alfred Lytton, Kt., late member of D'Oyly Carte Opera Co. occurred on Saturday last. He was born at London on January 3, 1867.

H. A. Lytton was educated at St. Marks Schools, Chelsea and first appeared on the stage in 1884 and retired in 1934. His publications are the Secrets of a Savoyard, 1927; and a Wandering Ministrel, 1933.

Improvement In Br. Exports

LONDON, August 15

British exports in July were 40 million sterling highest November 1930.

The increase is almost entirely due to manufactured goods indicating continued improvement in demand for produce of staple industries.—Reuter's Special.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued from Page 6.)

cellor of the Exchequer, "an insulting dog" (which Lord Winterton denied), crossed the floor, and flicked Lord Winterton on the face with an order paper.

A Dangerous Occupation

The British Conservatives think that Mr. Attlee who is on a holiday visit to Russia will hardly fail to garner his impressions, and when he brings his harvest home his trouble will begin.

In their opinion Sir Walter Citrine's case shows that this deserves to be classed as a dangerous occupation. Here are some of the various opinions given by Socialists, Labour leaders and others who have proceeded Mr. Attlee on the pilgrimage to Moscow.

Lord Passfield (1932): Russia is not a comfortable place to live in.

Mr. Joseph Toole, M. P. (1930): Famine and misery are the chief features of the country.

Sir Walter Citrine (1935): The standard of living is still distinctly lower than in most other countries.

Lord Lothian (1931): The most gigantic and heroic experiment ever tried in history.

Mr. H. G. Wells remarked that what was really wanted was the invention of a five year plan to reconstruct the human brain. Our present mental apparatus, he observed, obviously lacked many things needed for a perfect social order.

Edgar Wallace And His Studies

The late Edgar Wallace was always planning and building the most wonderful studies and workrooms for himself. They were filled with all the latest labour-saving devices and studded with every gadget in which the heart of a writer could delight. But he never wrote a complete book in any of the workrooms which he had built. He might begin there, but after the first two or three pages he would decide that the new study really would not do. Then he would retire to the dining-room and there finish the book.

It is understood that informal discussions are being held with a view to organising a provincial branch in Bihar of the 'Indian Civil Liberties Union.'

CHAMPIONED CAUSE OF EXPLOITED

Gorky's Bitter Experience In Hard School Of Adversity

The first meeting of the Gorky Day celebrations was held at the Kohinoor Cinema Hall at Dadar on Sunday morning under the presidentship of Mr. Indulal K. Yagnik.

Speakers eulogised the services of Maxim Gorky to world Literature and said that his writings provided inspiration to the Indian fighters for Freedom. The need for realistic writers in India was voiced at the meeting.

Mr. Yagnik said that Gorky was born in the same year as Gandhiji. He had to enter life early as he lost his parents at the age of 14. He earned his living under hard conditions of working from 14 to 16 hours a day in cellars as well, and exposed to heat and cold. He was slaving for bread when he ought to have been at school—working as Cobbler, washerman, boatman, and laundryman.

REACTION TO HARD LIFE.

His literary propensities he pursued in his spare time and he was a journalist at the age of 20.

His life of hard-work imbued him with realism which was portrayed in his novels. He worked with Romain Rolland and Henry Barbusse for peace at the World Peace Conference. He worked with late Mr. V. J. Patel in connection with the Anti-War Conference at Amsterdam.

At the present juncture when war clouds were hovering over Europa, it was a pity that the services of such a worker as Gorky were lost. Unlike Upton Sinclair and Zola, Gorky was a writer born of self-experience.

Mr. Issac Ezekiel said that it was a pity that anything Russian was taboo in certain quarters. Fortunately, through similar efforts as of the organisers that day more light was being thrown on things Russian. The Anglo-Indian Press carried on a subtle propaganda in matters Russian. For instance, the obituary notice in a local paper about Gorky to all superficial observers would look impartial, but therein the best book of Gorky, Mother, was styled as the worst and futile book. Such propaganda, prejudiced many a young mind deprived it of the benefit of good literature.

FRAUGHT FOR CAUSE OF EXPLOITED.

Mr. V. B. Karnik said that besides being a literary artist of life, Gorky took up the cause of exploited. Great social forces were always preceded by a revivifying literature which laid and discussed life threadbare.

Another speaker speaking in Gujerati said that Gorky was greatly honoured by Russians as well as others. How he was held in high esteem in Russia could be imagined by them when it is learnt that electric stations theatres, clubs and aeroplanes were being named after him. Indian conditions resembled those prevailing in Russia, but India did not yet produce writers like Gorky.

Madhavrao Appa Pendsey said while Pushkin and Dostoevesky struck a pessimistic note, Gorky was always optimistic in his views.

Anant Kanekar, said if it was a "Bourgeoisie" meeting it would have been a mourning day, but for him Gorky always lived. How could Gorky die? He lived for all-time.

HE BELONGED TO HUMANITY.

Some people asked him why they should honour Gorky, a non-Indian. To such ultra-Nationalists, his reply was Gorky belonged to humanity.

Mr. Bukhari said that Gorky's philosophy preached the right of the exploited. No properly constituted society could be without an adequake literature. It was only natural that the division of classes be reflected in the writers also as in all spheres.

Mr. Lalji Pendse said that life was truer than fiction. It was essential that novelists should do justice to the problems of life by portraying them in a graphic manner. Only the previous day they had read how a young brother and sister had entered into a suicide pact. Such incidents were a result of the rottenness of our Society. These problems should be exposed by writers.

Other speakers addressed the gathering.

MESSAGE OF CREATIVENESS

(Continued From Page 1)

were man or women. His message was real and eternal.

The following associations participated in celebrating the Maxim Gorky Day:—Sudhanshu Mandal, Sahitya Seva Mandal Anti-Literary Autocracy League, Proletarian Writer's Association, Bombay Marathi Sahitya Sangh, Gujarati Progressive Writer's Association, Marathi Progressive Writers' Association, Bombay Students' Brotherhood, National Students' League, Marathi Vangamayopasak Mandal Prabhu Prabhat Karyalay, N. M. C. Marathi Literary Association and Journalists' Association of India.

Serious Situation In Aligarh University

BAN ON NATIONALIST LEADER RESENTED

Over A Thousand Students On Stay-In Strike; Doctor Ziauddin To Resign?

(From Our Special Correspondent)

ALIGARH, August 14.

More than 400 students residing in the Irwin Circle are on a stay-in strike locking and barricading the gates and the smaller exits, for the last four days. More than fifty students are on hunger strike.

The grievances are many. Only recently the Vice-Chancellor did not allow the Ahrar leader, Moulana Ataullah Shah Bokhari, to address the students. The anti-Nationalist policy of Dr. Ziauddin has been throughout resented by the students. But the immediate cause was that a student was expelled by the Pro-Vice-Chancellor on the recommendation of Mr. Haziq, warden of Marris Hostel, following the mud-riot which is a usual ragging feature of the University life. The students are demanding the recall of the expelled student, resignation of the warden, and an assurance from the University authorities guaranteeing the academic independence of the students.

"INQILAB ZINDABAD."

Great sensation prevails among the students. More than 1,200 students residing in other halls have also joined the strikers to-day. Last night the strikers went to the residence of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor who was received amidst the shouts of *Inqilab Zindabad*. The strikers represented their case. But the P. V. C. threatened the students to submit his resignation, which was received by cat-calls.

A meeting attended by more than 2,000 students was held in the compound of Aftab Hall, where the students were advised to adopt a militant programme. The University authorities have sent express telegrams to the guardians of the students calling them to Aligarh. The students have sent wires to the Congress President, Viceroy, Nizam, and Mr. Jinnah, drawing their attention towards their grievances.

Sensational developments are expected and the strike is sure to have very important effect on the University and on Muslim politics. It is understood that Mr. A. B. A. Haleem, the P.V.C., will resign. Tonight students propose taking out a procession with red flags. The students are very much agitated, and serious troubles are threatening Dr. Ziauddin and his regime.

It is understood that the authorities have promised the strikers to transfer Mr. Haziq from Marris Hostel, but the students are unwilling to call off the strike unless the rustication orders are withdrawn.

Dr. Ziauddin who was to have left Aligarh in connection with his election propaganda, has cancelled his programme.

Several meetings of the members of the staff, and Academic Council have been convened since yesterday morning to consider the situation.

Interviewed by your correspondent, the leaders of the strike declared that they would continue the strike indefinitely unless their demands were accepted.

Further developments are expected. The University offices are watched and some members of the staff are understood to have suggested calling in police for help.

Manekchowk Mill Agent Withdraws Notices

PROPOSED STANDARDISATION OF WAGES IN AHMEDABAD

General Strike In Event Of Failure Of Amicable Settlement?

AHMEDABAD, August 16.

The authorities of the new Maneckchowk Mill who have announced a 25 per cent. reduction in wages of the operatives of the Weaving Department declared a lock-out to-day, and decided to recruit new men as the old men refused to take payment of wages. The old men held a meeting and resolved to carry on the struggle peacefully.

Police arrived on the scene to prevent any disturoance.

NOTICES WITHDRAWN

(Later)—Mr. Khandubhai Desai, Secretary, Labour Association, conferred with the Agent, New Maneckchowk Mill and as a result of the conference the latter withdrew the notice declaring a lock-out, and agreed to negotiate with regard to the wage-cut.

The Secretary, Labour Association, has written to the Millowners' Association, requesting them to persuade the four other mills which put up notices of a wage-cut yesterday to withdraw them and expedite standardisation of wages which the Secretary suggests is the only means of solving the present dispute.

Meanwhile the Labour Association is making preparations to launch a general strike if an amicable settlement is not reached.—A.P.

AHMEDABAD LABOUR DISPUTE

AHMEDABAD, August 15.

Four more mills under the management of Seth Chimanlal Girdharlal Parikh, put up notices today of a reduction of Rs. 4 per *hapta* in fortnightly instalments, from wages of the weavers to keep them as deposit with the mill pending the result of the negotiations between the Millowners' Association and the Labour Association regarding the standardisation of wages.

The Labour Association passed a resolution to-day reaffirming its adherence to methods of negotiation, conciliation and arbitration, and declaring that the workers are anxious to avoid conflicts and prepared to explore any avenue of amicable settlement. A.P.

Arrested On Misappropriation Charge

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 16.

On an alleged charge of misappropriating over Rs. 12,000 from the Jubbulpore Electric Supply Company Limited, where he was employed as Superintendent, Mr. K. O. Vaillant, an Anglo-Indian, aged 22, was arrested last night by the Cantonment Police. It is understood Mr. Vaillant is making good Rs. 4,000 and odd.—United Press.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

SWEEPING AND MOST SUCCESSFUL EXAMINATION RESULTS FOR 1936.

The Three 1936 Results so far Declared are THE BEST in India.

In R. A. (First) Examination, **first class first with Distinction (or honours)** and cent per cent passes.

In **Chartered Insurance** (A.C.I.I.), the best and largest results in India with **two distinctions** (or Honours).

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TUITION PERSONAL OR THROUGH POST.

Call or write for Prospectus, **80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.**

The World Of Finance

A Weekly Review

(BY ZANDHYALA).

The disheartening behaviour of the monsoon this year is tending to confirm the fears apprehended by many sometime back that the year "Dhata" according to the Hindu Calender, will witness again a large famine. Though there is little ground for such imaginary and psychological fears in the modern scientific age with its high transport facilities, one cannot overlook the fact that the prevailing deluge and drought in the country are threatening the very existence of many of the poor and dumb millions of India. While the crops in one part of the country are withering from serious drought, they are suffering excessive rains in another part. The rainfall is largely excessive in the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and the North of Madras, causing widespread floods in many parts, it is far below the normal in the North West Frontier Province, Bombay and Deccan.

Monson Prospects

All the discussions in the business world are now centred round the prospects of monsoon this year. With the probability of a failure of the cotton crop owing to serious drought in many of the cotton growing areas, the prices of cotton have registered a substantial rise this week inspite of a Bearish American Bureau report. As the crop failures will naturally cause deterioration of the purchasing power of the bulk of the population in the country, the outlook for industrials also appears gloomy, and hence the textiles section of the Bombay Stock Exchange has witnessed a serious slump this week. The Finance Member of the Bombay Government is on a tour to the rural areas of the province, and an official announcement of famine is expected at an early date. Should there be no even distribution of the rainfall in India during the next few days, it is not unlikely that the country will have to undergo a great amount of misery this year.

Money Market Stagnant

Conditions in the money market in India have of late became stagnant. The call money rate fails to attract any borrowers even at a ridiculously low level of 1/4 per cent. Government's operations in the short-term money market by way of Treasury Bills and borrowings from the Reserve Bank have hardly any influence on the local market. The average rate of interest on Treasury Bills has been reduced to about Rs. 0-7-0 per cent. The advances by the banks are showing a gradual decline.

The present state of glut in the money market can be easily imagined from the recent heavy subscriptions, that have amounted to Rs. 25,71,00,000, to the 3½ per cent. loan of Rs. 150 lakhs, issued at par by the Commissioners for the new Howrah Bridge, and the high premium of Rs. 2 it commands at the present moment. The enormous increase in the gold exports and the absence of any demand for funds from trade and industrial quarters are responsible for the sluggish conditions in the money market.

Though the Government and the Reserve Bank of India gloat over their success in perpetuating the cheap money conditions, they reveal nothing but the extreme stagnation of the country's industry and trade cheap money policy will be of no avail unless it is accompanied by trade and industrial revival.

Arrest The Fall In Interest Rates

A gentlemen's agreement, similar to the concluded in the London money market, among the various constituents of the money market may arrest any further fall in the short-term interest rates, but the initiative should come from the Government for a greater utilisation of funds, thus arresting a further fall in the interest rates. A gradual increase in the short-term debt by increasing the sales of Treasury Bills, and raising loans for capital expenditure, are sure to have a wholesome effect on the money market. The Treasuries will afford opportunities for short-term employment funds, while the expenditure on a well-planned public works programme will accelerate the country's trade and industrial recovery and thus afford relief to the unemployed millions. Why should not the Government of India embark upon such a bold policy?

Gilt-Edged Steady

The extremely sluggish conditions in the money market, and a slight easening of the European political tension, have maintained the gilt-edged securities at their glorious heights. Even in highly developed financial centres like London and New York where the interest rates are often affected by the constant influx and eflux of floating balances, the interest rates are on the downward trend, inspite of the acceleration of the armament programmes. The Indian market is singularly fortunate in not being subjected to the constant menace of influx and eflux of funds. As a great bulk of the Government Securities are now in the portfolios of Banks and institutional investors which are clamouring for suitable investments at remunerative levels, it is rather unsafe to expect the gilt-edged to climb down in near future.

The New Steel Company

The local Stock Exchange has experienced semi-panicky conditions this week. The fears of an early announcement of famine in the Presidency have helped the notorious 'Bears' to exploit the weakness in the technical position of the market by their reprehensible tactics. The textiles have been worst sufferer.

It is reported that the negotiations for the establishment of a new steel works in India are complete. Negotiations had been going on since a long time between Tata Iron and Steel Company, the Bengal Iron Company, and the Indian Iron and Steel Company, for erecting a new steel plant by a joint effort to manufacture the products that are not manufactured in India at present The market operators seem to have divided opinion on the prospects of Tata Steels, on the receipt of this news. But a dispassionate examinaton of it will reveal that this news cannot but be a 'Bull' point for steel shares.

Prospects Of Steel Shares

Firstly the establishment of a new concern will eliminate the constant menace of a foreign rival entering the Indian market.

Secondly the growing demand for different kinds of steel products not manufactured by Tatas, will be met by this new concern without any detriment to the progress of the Tata Iron and Steel Company.

Thirdly the agreement with the Bengal Iron and the Indian Iron & Steel Company will be a great advantage to Tatas, as the former have got iron-ore mining rights and leases over a large area of land situated in Singhbhum and other places.

Fourthly the issue of new capital required for the new venture cannot have any detrimental effect, as the interest charges on that account which may amount to about Rs. 10 lakhs, form a very insignificant portion of the company's earnings which on average amount to Rs. 3 crores per year.

And so the agreement cannot have any adverse influence on the prospects of the steel shares in India. In addition to the above the agreement between the British Steel Federation and the Continental Steel Cartel ensures a stable price level to be maintained for steel products. The export prices of certain British steel products have gone up. In India also it is reported that the prices of plates, and black sheets have gone by three to four rupees. The fears of the franc devaluation are not so serious as the Government of India have powers to prevent dumping from France and other 'gold bloc' countries by means of raising the tariff walls against them. And the prospects of steels appear very bright from a long-term point of view.

Weak Technical Position

But the present weakness in the technical position of the market a further decline in steels in sympathy with others is not unlikely. As explained last week in these columns, the technical position of the market is weak and the market seems to be under the control of jobbers.

Though a further fall from the present levels seems very imminent, one need not be apprehensive of any serious crisis this year. Genuine investors may be well advised in picking up the selected scrips at all setbacks to have good profits in the next few months.

HUTS RAZED TO GROUND

Disastrous Fire On De Lisle Road

Four huts were razed to the ground and utensils, clothes and other articles valued at Rs. 500 were destroyed, when a fire broke out at De Lisle Road on Sunday evening.

The Fire-Brigades under the Chief Officer Mr. Cooms rushed to the spot and hoses were laid against the burning hats. The fire was localised after the brigade men had battled for an hour and a half.

The cause of fire is not known. No loss of life is reported.

LESS THAN JUST TO HIMSELF

Acharya Kripalani And "C. R.'s" Resignation

NEW DELHI, Aug. 15.

Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee who is here, in the course of a statement to the Press, says:—

From what has come to light so far, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar's action appears not only too sudden, but also in excess of what the situation required. He says that he is not one of those who believe in functioning in the centre without being able to guide and organise the work of the province. But one may feel that All-India leaders have duties and responsibilities beyond their province. They cannot act as if they were simply local leaders concerned primarily with local affairs, however, important. But he is less than just to himself when he says that he is unable to guide and organise work in the province. That he is wrong in thinking so is demonstrated by the appeals that are addressed to him from all quarters to reconsider his decision. It is clear that Dr. Rajan's action was in the nature of a deliberate defiance of the mandate of the Provincial Congress, Dr. Rajan may have had his reasons for acting as he did. But he has brought about a serious situation which could have been avoided.

SATYAGRAHA STRATEGY.

I am no judge of Satyagrana strategy. But a strategy that seeks to regulate masses of the people should be capable of generalization. It should be such that within certain limits it may be possible to forecast human action. Individual action like, this, whatever the provocation, leaves not only the public, but one's colleagues, agape. There is a sense of frustration and one finds it difficult to adjust one's conduct. There is also a sense of being left in the lurch at a critical moment. Only the gravest situation could, if ever, justify such conduct.

CAN'T AFFORD TO LOSE HIM.

One can only hope that something good will come out of it.

I have no doubt that every effort will be made by friends and colleagues to induce Mr. Rajagopalachariar, now that he has lodged a prompt and powerful protest against the danger of indiscipline in our ranks, to again assume his rightful place in our political activities. The nation cannot afford to forgo his leadership and guidance at this juncture when it has thrown a challenge not only to the foreign bureaucracy, but also to the many reactionary groups that have decided to contest the coming provisional elections under the protecting wings of the bureaucracy.—United Press.

BIHAR FLOOD HAVOC

Acute Situation In Ekma And Other Areas

PATNA, Aug. 14.

Further reports of the flood situation in Bihar show that in Chapra in the northern parts the flood level is higher than that of 1934, and is still rising. The interior of the district is entirely isolated. The Chapra-Masrakh line is under water at several places. The Chapra-Reva Road is breached. The Gogra is reported to be subsiding but distress in Ekma and other areas is said to be acute. Railway communication between Chapra and Khaira is suspended.

The situation in Beguserai in Monghyr district is unchanged. Many houses are reported to have collapsed. Acute distress prevails. Great suffering has also been caused by floods in Monghyr district on the northern side. Besides, the water has reached the Zilla School in town and is increasing. Government officers are engaged in relieving and aiding the flood-stricken people. Ferry services have been suspended.

North Bhagalpur area is also affected by the floods and men and cattle as well as crops are suffering. Railway traffic between Supaul and Parsarma has been dislocated. The Ganges is rising there.

The situation in Patna is improving and no anxiety is felt at present.—A. P.

Cordiality Restored At Long Last

COMPROMISE BETWEEN TWO GROUPS

Bengal P. C. C. For Rejecting Communal Award

CALCUTTA Aug. 16.

For the first time after 1930 the annual general meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee was held in an atmosphere of cordiality this evening at the Indian Association Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Surendra Mohan Maitra. Of 104 members 93 were present.

It is understood that following a compromise arrived at between the two main groups in the Bengal Congress, the B. P. C. C. elected Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose its President, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, one of the Vice-Presidents to act as President with all powers of the President vested in him during the absence of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Mr. Suresh Chandra Majumdar, Vice-President, Mr. Kiron Shanker Ray, Secretary and Kumar Devendralal Khan, Treasurer.

The Executive Council of 35 members was composed of 14 members from each of the two main groups and 7 from the independent group.

AGREED RESOLUTION

After election of the office-bearers, the B. P. C. C. accepted the following agreed resolution:—

"We agree that

(1) the attitude of the Congress should be one of clear and unequivocal rejection of the communal decision of the British Government

(2) the B. P. C. C. should approach the A. I. C. C., Working Committee and other authorities of the Congress and take all necessary steps for getting the formula of the Working Committee with regard to the communal decision deleted or, at any rate, altered in such a way as to leave no room for doubt that the attitude of the Congress is as stated in Clause 1,

(3) even if our efforts to have the same formula deleted or altered as mentioned in Clause 2 prove unsuccessful, we shall continue to work together in the B. P. C. C. and in all organisations subordinate to it and evolve a common plan of action with regard both to the coming elections and other Congress work on the lines indicated in Clause 1 and 2, and we declare that the decision of the B. P. C. C. will be binding on us".

The meeting also passed a resolution expressing its sense of indignation at the long and continued detention, without trial, of the President of the Committee, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and thousands of Bengal's sons and daughters.—United Press.

Resentment At Subhas Bose's Detention

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

"We agree that the attitude of the Congress should be one of clear and unequivocal rejection of the communal decision of the British Government", declares a resolution adopted by the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, to-night, deciding to approach the A.I.C.C., the Working Committee, and other Congress authorities, to take necessary steps to get the formula of the Working Committee regarding the Award deleted or altered, so as to make its attitude clear.

The meeting further agreed that even if such efforts failed they should continue to work together in the B.P.C.C. to evolve a common plan of action with regard to the coming elections.

Two Muslim members walked out in protest against the above resolution.

DETENTION OF BOSE RESENTED.

The meeting, by another resolution, expressed indignation at the long continued detention without trial of the President of the B. P. C.C., Mr. Subhas Bose, and others.

The Congress Municipal Association at a meeting to-night congratulated the members of B.P.C.C. for restoring unity within the ranks of the Congress.—A.P.

NEW BENGAL MEMBERS TO A.I.C.C.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

At a meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, held this morning, Mr. Surendra Mohan Maitra presiding, the following were elected to the A. I. C. C.:

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Mr. J. C. Gupta, Maulvi Ashrafuddin Ahmed Chaudhury, Dhiresh Chandra Chakravarty, Mr. Suresh Chandra Majumdar, Mr. Kirosankar Roy, Dr. Profulla Chandra Ghosh, Mr. Basanta Kumar Das, M.L.A., Mr. Kamini Kumar Datta, Dr. Nalinaksha Sanyal, Mr. Parsottam Roy, and Mr. Gokikabilas Sen. The last seven belong to Dr. B. C. Roy's group. Mr. Ramsundar Singh, Midnapore, has already been elected by Babu Rajendra Prasad in place of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.

Eightyfive out of a total of 104 members were present and the elections were made by agreement according to the proportionate strength of the two wings of the Bengal Congress.—A. P.

ALL INDIA KISAN DAY

Call To Peasant Workers To Make Demonstration Complete Success

PATNA, Aug. 16.

Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, Secretary of the All-India Kisan Committee, has issued the following appeal:

"In pursuance of the resolution adopted by the All-India Kisan Conference held at Lucknow in April last the All-India Kisan Day will be observed throughout the country on 1st September in order 'to demonstrate the organised strength and determined efforts of our peasants to achieve their minimum demands and to get nearer to the realisation of their final objective.' All Kisans and workers, specially the provincial conveners, members of the All-India Kisan Committee, District organisers and secretaries of Kisan Sabhas, Kisan Sanghas and peasant union, are requested to be alert on the occasion and see that the Kisan Day celebrations are a complete success. With this end in view they must carry on intensive propaganda in rural areas and fix up their local programme for the day. Processions and meetings must be a feature of the day and no important area or centre should be left untouched. In all meetings the demands of the Kisans, as passed by the Lucknow Conference which are to be supplemented and given final touches shortly by the A. I. K. C. at Bombay must be explained to the audience and passed at meetings on that day."

CONGRESS KISAN ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

Rajendra Babu's Communication With Zamindars

PATNA, (By Mail)

On behalf of the Committee appointed by the Congress to enquire into the 'grievances' of the ryots, it is understood, Mr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Committee, has communicated to the zamindars concerned that materials placed before the Committee in the course of their enquiry and has urged that efforts should be made to settle the 'Grievances and allegations' by negotiation. He has further expressed the desire of the Committee that goodwill should be maintained between the ryots and zamindars and that ways and means for solving outstanding difficulties should be found between the members of the Committee and the zamindars.—A. P.

Photographic Papers

(Continued from Page 6.)

thorough knowledge of the application side of photography has been carrying on long and tedious experiments for the commercial manufacture of photographic papers and has at last succeeded in working out the appropriate formulas for the successful production. Your readers may have already known that there are three groups of sensitised papers, viz., the daylight paper, gaslight paper and the bromide paper. The first is used usually in places where electricity is not available; the second is used for making contact prints, mostly, for amateur needs and the last, for enlargements, artistic effects and mainly professional work. These three types of paper have been successfully made in Bombay and the results compare favourably with those of foreign products.

The details for large scale manufacture are worked out and it is likely that in a short time sample packets will be distributed for trial purposes.—Yours etc.

T. V. L. NARASIMHAN.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

was coming up from Colaba towards the Museum, when it was halted. It was not on the spot at the time of the accident.

Mr. Velker said at this stage, that he will have to call the Doctors from the E. G. Hospital and G. T. Hospital and asked for a short adjournment.

The case was adjourned to August 22.

Mr. C. B. Velker, Police Prosecutor appeared for the prosecution, Mr. S. D. Vimadalal, Bar.-at-Law, defended the accused.

TRAFFIC CONSTABLE'S TRAGIC DEATH

Graphic Narration By Eye-Witnesses: Speed Of Car Before Accident

BOMBAY, Saturday

A graphic description and full details of the motor accident in which a traffic constable on duty lost his life, were given on Saturday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, when Mr. Arthur Bentley, a European, proprietor of a boarding house, was charged with having caused the death of traffic constable No. T 1877 on July 21 last, by driving his car along Colaba Causeway, in a rash and negligent manner.

PROSECUTION CASE

Opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. Velker said that on the night of July 21 traffic constable No. T 1877 was on duty at the junction of the Colaba Causeway and Ormiston Road, regulating the flow of traffic, when the car driven by the accused knocked him down. The traffic signal was against him at the time and the constable was struck with such force that he was dragged to a distance of about 52 to 53 feet. At the time of the accident there was a drizzle. A witness in the case who was an eye-witness ran out on the road and extricated the injured man from beneath the car. The constable succumbed to his injuries in the hospital.

SERGEANT'S EVIDENCE

The first prosecution witness was Sergeant Beck of the Colaba Police Station, who had gone to the scene of the accident and drew a plan of the road and marked the relevant position. He picked some bits of glass which appeared to have come off the head lights of accused's car.

SECOND WITNESS

Sergeant Saunders next stated that at 8-10 p.m. he received information of the accident, and went to the spot and found the constable already put into a taxi.

He saw Mr. Bentley seated in his car and took him to the police station and from there to the hospital. The constable had sustained a fracture of the base of his skull. He further said that, as Mr. Bentley's breath was smelling of alcohol, he took him to St. George's Hospital. He was examined and certified "not to be drunk".

"STONE-SOBER"

Cross-examined, the witness said that on the day of the accident, it had rained very hard. When he was on the scene of the accident, there was a high-wind blowing and cross rain. Mr Bentley drove the car to the Hospital and back to the police station. Mr. Bentley was examined by three doctors, all of whom certified him as not drunk but "stone-sober". There was no overhead light at the spot where the constable stood and alternating lights displayed by the B. E. S. T. made a difference when they went out. The umbrella of the deceased constable was not found and witness thought it had been stolen.

Bhugwan Daku, a police constable attached to Colaba Police Station examined, said that he was on the scene of the accident. He was riding a bicycle and dismounted at the junction as the signal was against him. After the accident, witness rushed up and extricated the injured constable from beneath the car. Mr. Bentley alighted from the car and helped witness. The car was travelling at the rate of 45 to 50 miles per hour. Witness did not hear the horn being blown, when the accused drove up against the constable on traffic duty, who had signalled stopping the traffic.

SPEED OF CAR BEFORE IMPACT

Cross-examined by Mr. Vimadalal, witness said that he got off his bicycle, as the signal was against him. A taxi also pulled up, on seeing the signal against him. There was no heavy traffic at the time and there was no traffic in front of accused's car. He saw the car of the accused for the first time when it was about 50 paces from the constable on traffic duty, who had his face towards the Museum. There was a slight drizzle at the time and when witness first saw the car it was travelling on the proper side of the road. But when it was approaching the constable, the car was travelling on the centre of the road. The car struck the constable on the abdomen and it was travelling at about 45 to 50 miles, when the impact occurred. Counsel put it to the witness that, as a matter of fact, he was not looking at the car, until the accident actually occurred, as, at the Coroner's Court, he had not given the graphic description which he was now giving in this court. Witness replied that at the Coroner's Court he only answered questions which were put to him by the interpretor of that court.

Counsel:—He put you all the leading questions himself?

Witness:—Yes. (Laughter.)

"It was not true" witness said, "that the car was on its proper side, as it was travelling between the tram tracks on the crown of the road."

SUGGESTIONS DENIED

The witness denied the Counsel's suggestion that at the time a heavy gust of wind blew off the umbrella held by the constable and the latter stooped down to pick it up and further that at the time there was very heavy down pour of rain.

The injured constable was picked up by the witness who hailed a taxi and took him to the Hospital. Witness refuted the suggestion that he had "greatly exaggerated" his story of the incident, because the deceased was a fellow constable.

SERGEANT RE-EXAMINED

Sergeant Saunders called and re-examined by the Court said that the accused had two boarding houses, one in Oliver Road and the other in Dhanraj Mahal. The witness cross-examined said that, to his knowledge, the accused has been driving a car for a considerable length of time and he had not seen him driving in a rash or reckless manner. He gave him the impression that he was a careful driver.

INJURED MAN EXTRICATED

Sakrulla the next witness said that he and another came strolling from the bandstand and halted before the offices of the B.E.S.T. for a tram. He saw the car of the accused coming at a fast speed and knocked down the traffic constable. Witness shouted out, that a constable had been run over. The car halted at some distance and with the help of others, the injured man was extricated from beneath the car and put into a taxi and removed to the hospital. The Police Officers came on the scene and took his statement in the course of their investigations.

Cross-examined, the witness said that the man whom he had seen dropping a cycle and running to the assistance of the injured constable, had his hand on the cycle when he first saw him. There were no cars in front of the accused's car. Witness did not notice any traffic pulling up near the traffic constable. The constable on duty had a closed umbrella slung on his arm. The constable was not facing the accused's car, when the accident occurred, but had his back towards it, witness added that he had a very clear view of the whole incident, and was quite definite there was nothing at all to obstruct his view. The car of the accused was travelling fast and carried the constable to about 30 paces after the impact with him.

WHAT A SOLDIER SAW

Gunner Donald James, a soldier attached to the R.A., states that he was in a taxi on the Ormson Road on his way to Cumballa Hill when he saw the traffic constable on duty give them the right of way. It was raining very heavily at the time. The witness suddenly saw a car travelling at about 20 to 30 miles come up and strike the constable on his left side. The constable was looking towards Colaba. The car proceeded for about 15 yards and stopped, and the accused got out. The accused bent down and dragged the man out and shouted for a taxi. The lighting at the junction was very bad.

Cross-examined witness said that he saw a car coming up from the Cooperage and turn towards the Museum. There was no traffic crossing the road at the time. The downpour was a sudden smart shower and, to avoid getting soaked through, witness and his friend ran across to a taxi and got into it.

DRAGGED ALONG ABOUT 30 FEET

Akbar Rasool who was with Sakrulla on the night of July 21, at the band-stand, stated that at 7-45 p.m. he came with Sakrulla to B.E.S.T. Offices and halted there for a tram to take them home. A car coming from the Museum side struck the traffic constable on duty and dragged him along for about 30 feet. The gentleman in the car got down and tried to take out the injured man. Meanwhile a man on a bicycle came up and helped to take the injured man from beneath the car. A taxi was hailed and the injured man was removed to the Hospital. It was drizzling at the time of the accident.

Cross-examined, the witness said that the policeman who was leading a bicycle ran after the car. Witness did not open his umbrella, as he was standing in the porch which sheltered him from the rain. The taxi which took the injured man to hospital

(Continued in Col. 5.)

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SAHARA

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Problem Of Milk Supply

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There is an ever-growing need of better milch cattle in India at present and it was not too soon that Lord Linlithgow should have tackled the problem which, let us hope, will be the beginning of a campaign for improving the lot of agriculturists class in India. But we should not let this opportunity go away from our hands by being mute spectators. What is needed is that public opinion must be educated and brought to realise the urgency of improving animal husbandry and dairy produce in India.

Inspite of the agitation of humanitarians against sending milch cattle to butchers for which, after all, we ourselves are to be blamed, it is really not possible to make India a land of milk and honey by isolated efforts of one single institution unless we have the will really to stop this invidious pratice which may bring about extinction of our best animals one day and consequent ruin of our agriculture and national health.

Dairying and animal husbandry was an art highly developed in India until a few centuries back and even to-day in some parts of this country the peasants have a high standard of knowledge in this art which only requires some encouragement. I hope it will attain its pristine stage during the regime of the present Viceroy.

The problem, as is seen through the peasant's eye, is not so much of pedigreed bulls as of food for cattle when green grass and grazing grounds are scarce. Every one knows that cattle grow and thrive on green grass. It is, therefore, abundantly necessary for the Viceroy to direct a little energy towards this aspect of the problem. A peasant will certainly keep more cattle and best ones at that if he can maintain them at less expense. Labour he will put in to any amount and will not stint.

Silage as a means of preserving green grass in silos or pits for lean days has much to commend itself in India. Given sufficient impetus the peasant will and can be trained to have silage pits to keep his cattle free from the verge of starvation during the summer days. Cultivation of certain creepers and grass will also help to solve a very grave problem of the peasant.

Happily for us, British India to-day consists of nearly 7 lakhs of villages. Each village has its own head, a Patel, through whom all the propaganda can be effectively carried into the whole of India through the District Collectors. To whom else can the villagers look for help more than the present Viceroy with his characteristic enthusiasm for this problem? I appeal to all concerned to come forward and extend a helping hand to help to solve this problem.

Lest the enthusiasm created by the Viceroy may not fizzle out it seems absolutely necessary for some of our businessmen to come forward and start dairies on modern hygienic lines in the suburbs of all cities and towns. This will at once solve the problem of adequate supply of milk for cities and towns and at the same time create enthusiasm in the villagers round about to sell milk to the Dairies and thus earn a small income.

It is here that a beginning could be made by our Municipality which has been persistently crying for more and better milk. From a businessman's point of view, there is a tremendous scope will be seen from the following figures of imports in rupees into India for a few years:

	32-33.	33-34	35-36.
Butter	5,23,500	5,78,346	6,95,706
Cheese	7,61,151	8,07,268	7,64,438
Milk Foods	18,89,098	16,41,497	16,50,947
Condensed Milk & Cream	49,10,100	45,51,052	54,21,165

Besides there are various other articles of which milk is the main ingredient and which are imported into India. The total will be simply staggering. Of all that is imported very little goes into the villages. Mostly all is consumed in the cities and towns and it is this which is crux of the problem and a strong point to start Dairies round about cities and towns.—Yours, etc.,

G. S. KOLPE.

Cigarettes Made In India

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Being a habitual smoker, and a constant traveller, I am accustomed, say forced to come across various brands of cigarettes in different parts of India. Although I prefer smoking a particular Indian brand only, very often I was offered the cigarettes other than demanded by me, with the inducement from the sellers, which just meant "Sir, this Londonwala, this Glasgowwala, this American, this Pariswala are much better than very cheap than Indians."

As a businessman I am quite aware that the import customs duty alone on the foreign cigarettes is about Rs. 10-8-0, per 1,000 cigarettes or equal to 0-1-9 per packet of 10 cigarettes only. And I always wondered as to how it could be possible for a retailer to sell foreign cigarettes at only one anna or two annas a packet when the customs duty on every such packet was one anna nine pies, leaving aside the actual cost of its production. For considerably a long time I remained under the impression that the goods thus sold must be the smuggled stocks, just in the manner, the smuggling of different commodities are reported occasionally in papers, and the merchants must be managing somehow or the other to avoid the payments of Customs Duty.

Inquiring into the matter I found that practically in every corner of India, such stuff is offered with same inducements as well it pained me much when I saw the smokers also demanding the foreign cigarettes from the dealers. Being thus tempted to trace out the real secrets of this trade I begun collecting various brands and labels available in different markets in India, and by constant efforts I am now able to find that of about 90 per cent of the cigarettes sold in India under the foreign names of companies, large quantity are really made in India only and not in any of the places like London, Glasgow, Paris or New York, as it is made to appear on packets and tins. Even many of the cigarettes that are sold at 0-2-6 and 0-3-0 per packet are also made in India only, although public impression still remains that these are really foreign made. The facts are that some foreign and Indian manufacturers have adopted the practice of printing foreign names of both bonafide and bogus firms.

To go deep into the matter yet I took opportunity to interview few of the manufacturers when I was told that because of the present day public mentality and belief, some manufacturers in India have preferred to bring out the brands under foreign garb. I was actually shown the letters from their files wherein the dealers demanded from the manufacturers, the brands bearing the names of foreign places and foreign concerns, and it will not be inopportune to give few of the lines from such letters here:—

"We are keenly desirous to have started by you some new brand bearing name "London" in any way as you can, because the local consumers prefer much Vilayati or London marks."

It is easy for the Indian manufacturers to secure the permission of any foreign concerns to use their names as successors or licensees by paying a small annual allowance or compensation as well easy to register in London any bogus names by small fees only, and then to use such names on the containers in a way as if the cigarettes in packets and tins were really the products of such and such London or Paris firms.

While excepting some very few educated smokers, the masses who are mostly illiterate are likely to be illusioned, really it is a pity that some Indian manufacturers should hide their own names by substituting foreign, when rather they should be proud of stamping their products distinctly as "Made in India."

I would simply suggest to the smoking public better to divert their choice and preference to the brands, which appear in the markets really as Indian and which are really worth smoking. When all these are made in India and consumed by Indians, where lies the reason to believe that Indian is not better than foreign?

I would also like to know from some of the interested lawyers as to whether there is any law to compel manufacturers to stamp their products as "Made in India."—Yours etc.,

M. R. ZAVERI.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

To Japan

KALI DAS KAPUR, headmaster of the Kali Charan High School of Lucknow proposes to leave for Japan to study the educational system there. But he believes that such a study will not be complete enough without a fair idea of Japan's industrial organization, and he, therefore wants to get in touch with some industrialist who might be proceeding to Japan in the near future.

Mushroom Schools

D. takes up the cudgels on behalf of what are called the mushroom schools which are being much maligned at present. He asks: "Is it not better that new schools with new ideas and fresh energy should spring up?", and deplores the present agitation against all new schools.

Selection Board

J. A. SHAIKH suggests the creation of Municipal Staff Selection Board, for the equitable distribution of services among all the communities. He also requests the Muslim city fathers to pay more attention to the interests of their community.

Buffaloes

D. B. GIDH requests the Municipal authorities to remove all buffalo stables from the city, as they are a great menace to the health of nearby residents. He especially refers to the stable near the Grant Road Market which is "a danger to the safety of public life."

Marine Line Danger

MATRUMAL BENIPRASAD relates how he was attacked by a "Mawaly" near the Parsi Gymkhana on Marine Lines, and requests the police authorities to post a Chowki there, to protect the many people who go for a walk that side.

Amends

A STUDENT requests the Bombay University to make suitable amends to those who have failed in the last matriculation examination by only a few marks, and makes various suggestions to that end.

Grampanchayet Election

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am a resident of Nainpur, District Mandala and was a candidate for the usual Grampanchayet election at that place. I, therefore, desire to bring to light some facts in that respect.

The election of the above panchayet is held every third year, and accordingly there was election this year also. February 27, 1936 was fixed as the date of election. Candidates and voters also were prepared for it on that date but on account of the faulty system of the election majority of voters had no chance of voting and therefore had to return back without giving their votes. This fact was brought to the notice of the superior officials on the spot but it was totally ignored. Then a protest in this respect was duly lodged with the proper authorities duly signed by the voters, but no response was given to this date. I am therefore obliged to say that this is a gross injustice done to the poor.

Some of the prominent and working citizens from this village were candidates for this election. But the most surprising of all was that no result of this election was declared though the election duly took place on the fixed date and still it is not out. What are the voters and candidates to understand by this? Though more than five months have passed since this election still nothing is known as to how many of the new candidates are elected; and we are at a loss to know why the old members are still in office.

In short I appeal to the prominent leaders, educated class and council members to do the needful in this matter.—Yours, etc.,

D .A. DHARANKAR.
Nainpur,
District Mandala.

Election Malpractices

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From the yesterday's Bombay Municipal Corporation discussions reported in papers on the suggestions for preventing malpractices in elections, it appears that the question of identification of voters is totally missed. It is this difficulty of proper identification of a voter that is playing such a havoc in elections as it permits impersonations without detection and with impunity.

In the absence of any other remedy, it is absolutely necessary to throw the onus of identification on the candidate and/or his agents. Before a voting card is issued to any voter, the ballot clerk should not only take on the counter-part of the card a clear thumb impression in addition to a signature of the voter but he should also get it identified either by a candidate or by one of the authorised Agents. As this will help to detect impersonation, it will have a salutary check on this kind of malpractice.—Yours, etc.,

N. B. PARULEKAR.
Byculla, August 7.

BOMB PARCEL FOR BANKER

HYDERABAD (Sind), August 15.

It is reported that a coolie came to the office at Khoti of Bhai Jhamatmal Sobraj, a rich banker with a parcel bearing his name and gave it to his assistant saying that it contained 'prasad'. After some time Sobraj came and was surprised to see a live bomb in the parcel when it was opened.

Police was informed who arrested the coolie and two others and also took possession of the bomb. The coolie told the police that some unknown person gave the parcel to him and required it to be delivered to Bhai Jhamatmal, for which he was paid.

It will be recalled that recently Sobraj received a red letter demanding Rs. 5,000. The letter threatened him with death if he did not concede to the demand. Closely following this a bomb was thrown at his house sometime in the night.—United Press.

Collector Orders Closure Of Kannada School

BELGAUM. (By Mail)

Mr Halliday as President of the Municipal Borough and Assistant Collector ordered the Gokak Kanarese School No. 1 to be closed on the grounds that the school building was too dilapidated and dangerous to life.

Teachers wired this order to the Administrative Officer, Belgaum District School Board. But he has paid no heed to it. Despite the orders of the Assistant Collector, classes are still held is the school premises and open site.

M.L.C. In Trouble

RANGOON, Aug. 15.

Kathaka U Po Mya, M.L.C., was arrested last night by the Rangoon police on a warrant issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Kaukpyu in connection with a case wherein 47 are charged with looting some articles.

He was released on bail two other M.L.C.'s standing as securities for him, and required to appear before the District Magistrate, Kaukpyu on August 20.—United Press.

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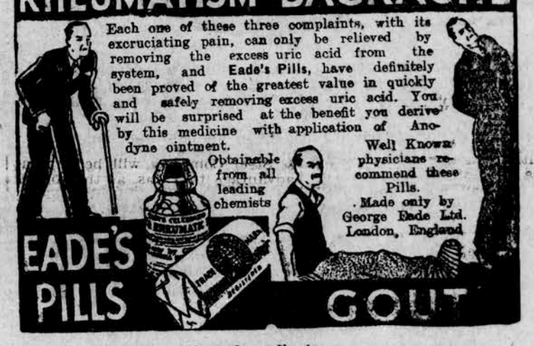
RHEUMATISM BACKACHE



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World Reflections

Saving Spain From "Red" Influences!

GENERAL FRANCO'S AIM

Tug-of-War Between Democracy And Fascism

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT)

The troubles in Spain have slightly altered the focus, and they have clarified the issue of European politics.

What had been felt in some quarters to be a national, in others a class issue is seen even more clearly than before to be something more than either. The opposite of Fascism is not Communism. That is only the reverse side of the same ugly medal. The opposite of Fascism lies in democracy, lies in tolerance, in the quiet shift-over to a new order of living of a true Government of the people by the people, for the people that transcends class as it transcends national boundaries. The ideals of to-day—whether the fact pleases us or not is immaterial—are bounded by no frontiers.

If Great Britain takes her stand against democracy fighting for its life—as she has shown some signs of doing in the Spanish affair—or makes any gestures, however slight, that suggests she is against rather than for the 'Blum regime' in France, her action may quite possibly prove to be the deciding factor that turns democracy into Communism.

Senor Azana has wanted true democracy. It may be in considerable part our fault if he is forced along the road to Communism. If that happens—or if the Fascist Party wins—the results in France may be disastrous And if France goes to one or other extreme that may well mean the beginning of the end. Europe may be caught in that see-saw between the ferocity of Fascism and the ferocity of Communism which can only portend the end of such civilization as we know. But if England finds the courage to cast aside the prejudices of class and ancient prestige, and throw her weight honestly into the scales in favour of democracy; then democracy, tolerant, kindly, humane, may yet survive, or return, even in Spain—and may come to be the regime also in all Western as it has already begun to be in the North-Western of Europe. That ghastly swing of the pendulum from one set of atrocity cealers to the other may yet be stopped, may yet be prevented. The responsibility for keeping the balance steady lies in large measure with Great Britain. —"Time and Tide," London.

ROTHERMERE PRESS "ATROCITIES."

More sinister is the daily magnification of atrocities by the Rothermere Press. Most of the tales of horror picked up from refugees are the familiar stuff, they did service against Germany during the war, against Russia after it, and now they are used against Spanish Socialists.

No doubt they satisfy Colonel Blimp; but they will carry no weight with thoughtful people. More significant is the attitude of the "Times" and other of the more reputable Conservative papers. This is after all an army revolt against a properly constituted democratic regime, and the National Council of Labour in Great Britain and the International Federation of Trade Union have quite properly issued an appeal for support of the Spanish Government. But the "Times" has now dropped the disreputable term 'rebels', and substituted 'anti-Government forces', and its leading article last Wednesday (July 29) contained an astonishing collection of statements, the most remarkable suggestion being that Soviet agents fomented the trouble, and that "prominent Russian Communists foretold so long as the spring that Spain would be in a state of chaos by a date in July." Are we to infer that the Bolsheviks deliberately engineered General Franco's "war of liberation from Marxism?"—The "New Statesman and Nation" London.

SAVING SPAIN FROM MARXISM

But General Franco is not the only one who is anxious to "save Spain from Marxism, Freemasonry and all international Red influences" at the cost of deluging it in blood. Political conditions in Europe make it possible to represent the struggle in Spain as an issue between democracy and Fascism; the sympathies, perhaps indeed the active help, of Germany and Italy are with the rebels, of France and Russia with the Government.

Each 'bloc' accuses the other of illegitimate intervention in the affairs of a foreign country. Our own Government is endeavouring to observe a scrupulous neutrality and the charge that it has been improperly refusing Spanish Government ships across to oil-supplies appears to lack substance. Behind the emotional sympathies of the Great Powers are very practical military considerations; for in the event of a Mediterranean conflict, the sympathies of the Spanish Government might be of decisive importance to the combatants. And in its European aspect, one of the dangerous possibilities of the Civil War is that it may provoke an international incident, at Tangier or elsewhere, which may add to the already numerous difficulties of the political situation. General Franco's rebellion has paradoxically again made Spain a European Power.—The "Spectator", London.

WHO ARE THESE REBELS?

Very little thought has been given lately to the question, who are the rebels? It is common knowledge that the 'Popular Front" is composed of the Socialists, Communists, Syndicalists and the Left democratic groups, but it is not realised that the Right which is now waging its war against the Madrid Government is at least as heterogenous if not more so.

There are at least two groups of royalists. One is in favour of Alfonso's restoration; the other, the 'Carlist' group, would prefer the enthronment of Carols of Navarra. The actual Fascists are in favour of a Republic, over which Antonio de Rivera, son of the one time dictator, would exercise power. A third group composed mainly of generals is in favour of Fascist dictatorship of the military kind, and Franco is a representative of the last variety. —"Le Jour", Paris.

How pleasant of the French Right to oppose any meddling with the inner affairs of another State! They seem, however, to have totally forgotten what they preached when Lenin achieved victory over the White generals and took charge of the country.

They sent weapons to Denkin, Koltshak and the other Tzarist leaders to hasten the re-conquest of Moscow. More than that: a whole squadron of the French fleet was commandeered in the Black Sea to blockade the Bolsheviks. It is only fair that these things should be remembered to-day.—"L'Oeuvre". Paris.

IMPORTANCE OF SPANISH NAVY.

In the latest developments in Spain the role of the Navy is a factor of no mean importance. This is only natural seeing that Spain is a peninsula with long stretches of coast on three sides of her territory.

Contrary to frequent reports in the Press, the Spanish Navy is by no means a fleet of obsolete warships. The two battleships "Jaime I", and "Espana" were launched just before the war, whilst most of the smaller units, destroyers and sub-marines, were commissioned for service between 1922 and 1932. Spain's two heavy cruisers, "Canarias" and "Baleares" are of the very latest type. The first one was launched in 1935, the second is not quite complete. Similarly, the five light cruisers are new. All the 12 submarines are also fairly recent —"Berliner Tageblat", Berlin.

THE RED BOGEY.

Russia has always played an important part in the political life of post-war Germany. For many years the Republic used her as a trump against her enemies of the Great War.

To-day Russia is being used as the bogey man against whom Germany is undertaking the defence of Europe. In more than one country, where Nazism has not made progress, Berlin is trying to m... its policy more palatable by hostile references to Moscow. Of course, the German argument is purely imaginery. There are many good examples to prove this. For more than 15 years Turkey has been in the close economic and political contact with Russia, but the country is still free of Bolshevism Italy, the first Fascist State of Europe, does not fear the consequences of Russian recognition The Czechs are tied to Moscow by a far-reaching treaty and yet bolshevism has not made any advance.—"L'Independence Roumaine", Bucharest.

HOPE IN BRITAIN.

The greatest danger for the future of Europe lies in Great Britain being misled into leaving Germany a free hand in Eastern and Central Europe.

Britain should ponder over the possible result of Germany's adventures in the East. Once Germany had established a complete hegemony in Central Europe she would turn with double force to acquiring colonies, an Empire and in fact, world hegemony. It would be done by the crushing of Western democracies.

It is hoped that Great Britain, Russia and France will at this critical moment give their full support to the 'Little Entente' instead of buying a short respite from the struggle at the cost of much graver future dangers.—"Ranni Noviny", Prague.

A RULING RACE.

The late Joseph Chamberlain was right, when he said that there had never been before a ruling race like the British.

England has never regarded the conquered nations as cows to be milked for the benefit of the conquerors alone. She has always tried to rule in the interest of the conquered people. British administrators have always respected the freedom, dignity and conscience of the colonial people.

The colonial races have been taught. The British have made it possible that within the British Empire people could freely develop their abilities.

It is true that the British conquerors have not been angels on earth. But they have at least tried to compromise between their own interests and the interests of the people they have ruled.—"Az Est". Budapest.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY SOLDIERS

Govt. Contradict Press Reports

SIMLA, August 14.

The Defence Department, Government of India, has issued the following 'communique':

Considerable publicity has recently been given in certain sections of the Press to an incident near Jubbulpore in which some British soldiers are alleged to have attempted to molest a young woman and to have assaulted a party of villagers who came to her rescue.

The Government of India have received full reports from the local civil and military authorities and are satisfied that the above allegations are entirely incorrect. What actually appears to have happened has already been communicated to the Press by the local military authorities. It seems that a party of four garrison police, on their return from the Marble Rocks on July 16, were accosted by a man of notoriously bad character who offered to provide them with a woman for immoral purposes. Being policemen they attempted to arrest the man. A crowd collected and a scuffle ensued, but no complaint of any alleged assault has been received either by the civil or military authorities. The action of the soldiers has been investigated by the military authorities and as a result the non-commissioned officer concerned was brought to trial by a court martial on a charge of ordering an illegal arrest. He has been acquitted of this charge. —United Press.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from Page 6)

has emphasised that in no single case had any foreign property in Spain been affected by measures which the Government had been forced to take in order to safeguard the nation's economic life. It would be harsh ingratitude, added the Prime Minister, to fail to recognise that at this most critical time, when hundreds of loyal lives are being sacrificed the life and property of foreign residents are one of the main concerns of the Republican Government. They have fulfilled in every respect the duty incumbent on the Liberal Government of a civilised country. The relative slowness with which the Government forces were steadily compelling the rebels to withdraw was due to the Government's concern to cause as little bloodshed and material damage as possible.

Dangers Of Neutrality

There are many in Britain who talk of neutrality in the present Spanish situation. As a correspondent points out in the columns of the "Manchester Guardian" there seems a danger that once again the British public will be led up the garden path through the fascination of a high-sounding word. The spell cast by the word "National" springs to the mind. But there are others. The word "conciliation" served to hide the fact that the Great Powers were not willing to prevent Mussolini from pursuing his preparations for war against Abyssinia. And now comes the word "neutrality," to cover an unjustifiable penalisation of a friendly constitutional Government fighting for its life against armed rebellion. In the name of neutrality, did not Sir Samuel Hoare prevent Abyssinia from obtaining the arms necessary or her defence against a powerfully armed aggressor. just as two years previously Sir John Simon, also in the name of neutrality, attempted to prevent China from obtaining means of defence against Japan? There is a growing feeling in the country that even on grounds of expediency it is hard to see how this policy of making the world safe for aggressor is going to promote either the cause of peace or the security of Britain. For, France and Britain, it would appear are now engaged in a policy of buying off the aggressor.

To-day the world is at the cross roads. Situation in Europe to-day is similar to what it was 22 years ago. At that time, the British Parliament was also on a holiday, and the war came in. To save the world from another world conflagration, can the members of the British Cabinet continue to fiddle in the countryside when arson and carnage are taking their toll in the neighbourhood? The Speaker and the Lord Chancellor have the power to summon Parliament before October and it is time that Ministers told their countrymen through Parliament what is the policy of the British Government at such a time.

Soldiers' Interest In Elections

FEROZEPORE, Aug. 14

It appears from the claims received by the Executive Officer, Cantonment Board, who was appointed as Receiving Officer of the Cantonment Area by the Deputy Commissioner that, the soldiers are also taking keen interest in the forthcoming elections to the Punjab Legislature.

A large number of claims for addition of names both by Europeans and Indians in the Cantonment have been received.—United Press.

Why Beawar Mill Workers Resorted To Strike

Long List Of Grievances Forces Labourers To Down Tools

The Joint Secretary, of the Labour Union of Beawar, writes:

It is the 41st day of the Beawar Mills Strike. The situation is quite unchanged.

The millowners are still adamant. The plight of the poor labourers is aggravated day by day by the impending famine in Rajputana.

History of Strike

There are three Mills in Beawar —Edward Mills, managed by Rai Saheb Motilalji of Messrs. Champalal Rahsarup, the Krishna Mills under the management of Seth Vithaldas Rathi, and Mahalaxmi. The three between them employ about 6,000 labourers. In 1933 there was a strike over the dismissal of a man and reduction of the wages. But even then the reduction of the 'Mahangai' (the dearness allowance) was not touched. Th's mahangai is based on the grades of the workmen's wages.

It was only during the last week of June that the idea of a cut in this allowance was discussed, and a heavy cut in the allowance from 20 to 35 per cent was proposed from July 1. A notice to this effect was put up on the last day of the month. The workers who met in the small hours of July 1st decided upon a general strike, and in the morning all the workers stayed away outside the Mills gate. Since then the strike has continued.

Labour Union Formed

To protect labour rights local public workers formed a strong Labour Union with Seth Ghisulal Jajodia as its president and Mr. Jamal-ud-Din Makhmoor as its General Secretary. The Union's President, Seth Jajodia has made arrangements to feed those who are actually starving.

An application under Section 3 of the Trade Dispute Act of 1920 with the following demands for appointment of a conciliation board for investigation and settlement is being forwarded. with some 3,000 signatures of the labourers to the Chief Commissioner. Rajputana.

Workers' Grievances

The following are the employees' complaints:

(1) The Factory Act and the Workmen's Compensation Act are disregarded by the Mill Authorities to the risk and pecuniary loss of the employees.

(2) The employees are not allowed to form a Labour Union to watch, promote and safeguard their rights and interests.

(3) The following practices are very freely resorted to by the mill authorities and without a Union a protest cannot be brought home to the Mill authorities as they victimize the individual who does so:—

(a) From 6 to 9 a.m. and from 12 to 2 p.m. the employees are not allowed to answer the call of nature. If dame nature cannot be controlled by the employee, this becomes an offence and is punished with a fine which is out of all proportion to the wages of the employee and double the fine which the Managing Agents inflict when sitting as Honorary Magistrates to decide such cases of Municipal nuisances.

(b) That the women employees are not allowed time and facility to feed their babies and no playground is provided nearby for their children.

(c) The language used towards the employees is far from proper and is often highly objectionable.

(d) Employees are dismissed without faults being brought home to them and without any notice. Even reduction of wages is done without any justification and without any notice. One reduction was made in May 1936 and only two months later a further cut was made which has resulted in the present strike.

(4) No regularity is observed in the payment of the wages.

Moneylender's Ways

(5) These irregular or rather delayed payments lead to borrowing. This borrowing is indirectly forced to be done from the Mill Modi who not only charges a heavy interest but thrusts some unwanted credit sales on the borrower. This functionary must be replaced by a registered moneylender as recommended by the Central Banking Inquiry Committee. His account books should be sealed by Government stamps and subjected to scrutiny and checked by a committee consisting of two representatives of the employees and the Inspector. Co-operative Societies.

(6) That a night school and a good hospital should be provided by the Mills so as to be available for use not only in day hours but also for at least two hours after the mills are closed for the day, as

(Continued in Col 5.)

(Continued from col. 7).

during these hours the city hospitals are closed.

Charity Fund

(7) That the Charity Fund known as "Dharmada" has accumulated a lot chiefly from a cut from the employees' wages. Its use is neither known or shown to the employees. The Mills alone have no legal right or equitable right to its exclusive use or expenditure. It may be renamed and distributed under the following heads:—

(a) Wages equalising fund.

(b) A night school for adult employees and their children.

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(8) That a labour Officer may also be appointed to settle disputes as is done in the Bombay Presidency.

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Latest Facts from Science, Mechanics and Invention

How Science Is Solving Mysteries of the Air

By L. R. KOLLER,
Research Engineer

NOT long ago, after months of preparation and the expenditure of thousands of dollars, two men went up 72,000 feet above the surface of the earth in a great balloon. Their chief purpose was to find out more about the air. To the Greeks the air was one of the four elements of which the Universe was constituted, the other three being fire, earth and water. Aside from the fact that air was vital for the existence of man and animals, very little was known about it.

Scientists no longer consider air an elementary substance and for the last 300 years have been extending their knowledge of it bit by bit. Air is not the imponderable fluid the Ancients thought it to be. The air in an average size room weighs 169 pounds. The air which the average person takes into his lungs in a day weighs more than the food that he eats. A cubic foot of air weighs just a little more than the letter which the Post Office carries for three cents.

An aspect of the air which is of great importance to mankind, is the effect it has on the transmission of radiation. The sun is of supreme importance for the existence of life on the earth, yet if it were not for the air, the sun would bring only death. We depend on the sun for heat and light and for the invisible ultraviolet radiation which controls growth and development. But the sun also emits radiation which would be injurious, if not fatal, to many forms of plant and animal life. All of this kind of radiation is filtered out and stopped by the upper layers of the atmosphere just as effectively as by a brick wall, so that it never reaches the earth's surface. The air also absorbs to a lesser degree heat, light and the ultraviolet radiation which produces tan and prevents rickets. Clouds and fog and smoke, of course, absorb most strongly yet even clear air has a marked effect. This is why the sun's heat and light are so much stronger in midsummer when the sun is directly overhead than in midwinter, for in the winter its rays reach us at an angle after passing through a much greater thickness of air. If it were not for this absorption of the sun's heat by the atmosphere, we would be subjected to the full intensity of the sun's radiation by day, and the temperature on the earth, like that on the moon, might reach several hundred degrees. It is but a poor rule that only works one way, however, and the air that protects us from the full intensity of the sun by day also conserves our heat at night. If it were not for this action, intense cold would set in at sunset, and the night temperature might sink to 200 degrees below zero.

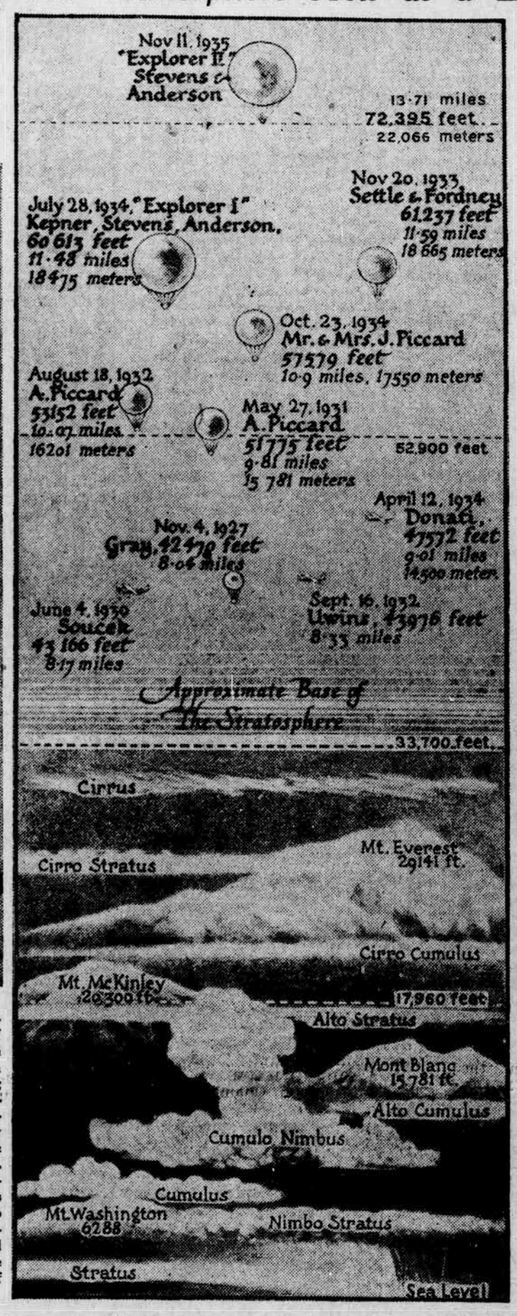
Air is not a single substance, but is a mixture of a dozen or more other gases. The commonest of all is nitrogen which makes up about 78 per cent of the air. Next comes oxygen which makes up 21 per cent. All the remaining constituents make up about one per cent of the total. They include carbon dioxide, water vapor, hydrogen, the five rare gases, helium, neon, argon, krypton and xenon traces of radioactive emanation and other gases too numerous to mention.

Although the percentage are minute, modern industry has found it profitable to extract these gases from the air and put them to work. Argon is used to fill the common incandescent lamp bulb, while neon causes the familiar red glow of advertising signs. Helium is used for filling balloons.

Water is probably the most important of the other constituents of the air. The amount of water present in the average room as vapor on a hot humid summer day is about three pounds, or about a quart and a half.

Gases are not the only things present in the atmosphere, for it is full of tiny dust particles varying in size from the cinder which lodges in your eyes to minute particles so fine that they stay floating in the air for an indefinite time. Even in clear air there are thousands of these tiny particles, so small that they cannot be detected by the most powerful microscope. Yet they play a large part in the formation of clouds and fogs.

The Atmosphere Acts as a Brick Wall to Shield All Life from the Deadly Rays of the Sun.



Above: Interior View of the Gondola of a Balloon for Exploring the Stratosphere, Showing the Array of Scientific Instruments. Right: Diagram of Man's Ladder Into the Stratosphere, and the Altitude Records of Balloons.

Royal Siamese Blue-Eyed Cat

THE royal Siamese cat, which is distinguished from other members of the feline family by its fur and markings, is one of the most popular pets of fashion today. It is the most remarkable of all the domesticated breeds of the Old World.

Siamese cats are still very rare in the United States. The difficulty of raising them, coupled with their rarity, makes them rather costly pets. These animals distinguished for the darkness of the fur that covers their faces and legs, have either straight or kinked tails. It is not known whether the latter feature belongs of right to this breed or has been acquired by crossing with ordinary black and taffy, kinky-tailed Siamese cats.

The royal Siamese cat is a beautiful animal. The intelligent concern shown in its bright blue eyes which matches so well its coffee-colored fur and smoky ears, gives the animal a very distinguished appearance. It is loyal to those it likes and is very sensitive to its environment.

In its demeanor, habits and attachments the Siamese cat, breeders say, is much more canine than feline and as a pet appeals more to men than to women. Like a dog it tends to attach itself to one person. It becomes uneasy in a strange place, just like a dog. It often prefers the company of a dog to that of some other cat.

A Quintuplet of Siamese Cats Whose Bright Blue Eyes, Dark Noses, Smoky Ears and Coffee-Colored Fur Gives These Rare Animals an Appearance of Distinction. This Breed of Cat Is Said to Be More Canine Than Feline and Appeal More to Men, as a Pet, Than to Women.

Seeing Inside the Stomach

The Gastroscope, an Electrically Lighted Instrument Which Enables the Physician to See Every Part of the Interior of a Patient's Stomach.

A NEW medical aid in the form of a device somewhat like a telescope enables the physician to get a clear view of any portion of a patient's stomach.

This instrument, which is called a gastroscope, is a little more than two feet long and works very much like a telescope. It consists of a flexible tube at the end of which is a tiny electric light for lighting up the interior of the stomach. The lamp end of the tube is inserted in the patient's stomach. The doctor looks through the tube and by means of lenses inside the casing can see any part of the stomach.

Gland of Growth

EXPERIMENTS on rats which received injections of extract of the thymus, a ductless gland located high in the chest near the base of the neck in human bodies, reveal the secret of growth.

Three generations of rats so treated exhibited surprising increases in the rate of growth and development. Rats of the fifth generation after the beginning of the injections of thymus cut teeth in one day instead of the normal nine, grew hair in two days instead of 14, reached adolescence in from four to 18 days as compared to the normal time of 40 to 90 days.

A Gold Mine Nearly Two Miles Deep

MINERS in Johannesburg, South Africa, who live at an altitude of more than 6,000 feet, work every day 2,000 feet below the level of the sea. This paradox is accounted for by the fact that these men are employed in the deepest gold mine in the world, which now reaches a depth of over 8,000 feet.

The strain on men mining at this depth can well be imagined. The air is moist and hot, and the surrounding rock is even hotter, so that a continuous stream of cold air must be kept circulating. Underground blasting puts out all lights at intervals, and throws an added strain on the underground worker, discharging dynamite with 8,000 feet of rock between him and the open air!

White men, who are more or less supervisors at these depths, are not unduly affected, but natives, on whom falls the brunt of the work, have been known to lose as much as five pounds weight during a shift. Special diet is provided by the mining company to counteract what is lost in perspiration, and most workers regain their full weight before the next shift.

A special cooling apparatus now being introduced will enable depths of 10,000 feet and more to be reached.

The "Finger" Ballet Dancers

NIMBLE, dressed-up fingers form the world's tiniest dancers in the presentation of a clever form of entertainment called the "pocket-ballet." The originator of the finger dancers is Andre Martin, a Frenchman.

To prepare his finger dancers for the ballet Mr. Martin dons a pair of black gloves. Each dancer's legs consist of two of Mr. Martin's fingers on the tips of which are fitted tiny shoes for tap-dancing. The rest of his hands are covered with the costume of a ballet dancer and surmounted by a doll's head.

Mr. Martin puts his pair of dancers through their paces by making his four fingers, which serve as the dancers' legs, go through with precision all the movements of the tap-dance as well as the dainty pirouetting of the ballet and the graceful and voluptuous steps of the tango.

Dancers Formed With the Hands Dressed in Ballet Costumes and Surmounted by Dolls' Heads. The Dancers' Legs Are Fingers, the Tips of Which Are Shod With Tiny Dancing Shoes.

A Radio Kitchen Cabinet

RADIO adds greatly to the housewife's enjoyment of her kitchen duties. Provided there is no convenient spot for installing a receiver, the difficulty is met by using a part of a kitchen cabinet.

The accompanying illustration of a kitchen radio set clearly shows the method of installation in case the loudspeaker is not contained in the cabinet which houses the chassis. The chassis is placed just below the speaker mounted on the inside of the kitchen cabinet door in which a suitable opening is cut and covered with a grill.

The Installation of a Small Radio Receiver in a Kitchen Cabinet.

How Amputations Affect Human Bodies

JUST how the amputation of an arm or a leg affects the human body depends upon the age of the unfortunate person, according to Doctor Ruth Wilmanns, a noted Swiss surgeon, who made follow-up of the physical and mental conditions of 309 patients who lost an arm or a leg.

Doctor Wilmanns found, according to the Journal of the American Medical Association, that when a limb is lost by amputation during youth, the handicap can be sufficiently mastered. Moreover, traumatic neuroses and personal injury neuroses are scarcely ever found in young persons. In critical examinations of this sort the individual predispositions of each patient were considered.

Amputation taking place during the period of involution or senility, when the patient no longer possesses the agility of youth, produces quite different results. The psychic condition is different; optimism and vital energy together with a stern will to overcome the handicap are no longer present. In middle-aged adults the reaction to the loss of a limb depends largely on idiosyncrasy. Intellectual predisposition of course plays a decisive part in such cases and external factors, such as environment, early training and education, are important.

The occupational background enters into the picture. Noteworthy are the differing reactions produced by the type of indemnification received for the injury by the patient. When it takes the form of an income the recipient regards the indemnity as insufficient, whereas settlement in a lump sum is seized on as a welcome prize. This lump sum settlement has no noticeable influence on the rehabilitation of the crippled person.

Doctor Wilmanns concludes from her studies that the handicap of a congenitally defective or absent limb is in man surprisingly easy to overcome, a fact already well known in institutions for the crippled.

CONGRESS ELECTION MANIFESTO

Bombay Congressmen's Conference Decisions

"The programme of the Congress President (during his last visit to the city) was so arranged that every ward and in fact every part of this great city had the advantage of his inspiring presence. It is no exaggeration to say that he electrified the whole city by his dynamic personality and his inspiring speeches."

This was the statement made by the General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, in their report on the Congress activities in Bombay, presented to a joint meeting of the members of the B. P. C. C., and members of the Councils of the District Congress Committees, held at the Congress House, on Saturday.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the B. P. C. C., was in the chair.

About 100 Congressmen from various wards in the city were present.

The meeting after discussion, postponed consideration of the question of office acceptance, in accordance with the decision taken at the Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said that this was the first time after the Bombay Congress that the joint meeting of the members of the parent body and members of the Councils of the District Congress Committee was held. The meeting was held according to the provision in the constitution, to which Mr. Lele, the member of the Constitution Committee drew their attention. He welcomed the members from the District Committees and observed that such a session as the present one was useful in many ways.

"ONLY FOR CONSULTATIONS"

The object of the meeting was to hold consultations so that they could make a united move. He wished to state that this joint session was not a substitute for a provincial conference of Congressmen which would have a much wider scope and importance. The discussions and deliberations should be restricted as far as possible to matters relating to the Congress activities in the city. He did not want to restrict the discussions or rule out the resolutions as this was the first joint meeting to be held, but he desired to set time limit as provided in the rules.

SECRETARIES' STATEMENT

The statement of Congress activities in the city was presented to the meeting by Mr. S. K. Patil on behalf of the General Secretaries.

The period between the Lucknow session of the Congress and this joint session was a very busy time from the standpoint of view of Congress activities, said Mr. Patil. In ordinary course of things, this session should have been held much earlier but that could not be done owing to various difficulties.

Continuing Mr. Patil said:

THE PRESIDENTIAL VISIT.

"By far the most important item of the Congress activities during this period was the visit of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, our President, to the City. He was kind enough to accede to our invitation and give us the first opportunity of welcoming the Congress President in our midst. In the middle of May last he gave us one full week for a programme which was very effective in its results. The President spoke at 36 meetings and must have addressed no less than five lakhs of citizens. It is no exaggeration to say that he electrified the whole city by his dynamic personality and his inspiring speeches.

THE ENROLMENT OF VOTERS.

"Soon after the Congress President's tour, we had to devote our energies to a very important task, namely, the campaign for perfect rolls for the provincial legislatures. Pursuant to the resolution of the Lucknow Congress, the B.P.C.C. decided to contest the elections to the Provincial Legislatures and to make all preparations in that behalf. The difficulties in the way of a 'Perfect Roll' were too many and in some cases almost unsurmountable. It was really the primary duty of the Government of Bombay to take initiative in this matter and extend all facilities to public institutions and public workers with a view to secure their co-operation in the great and arduous task of bringing all eligible voters on the electoral rolls. Obviously enough, Government did not seem to be anxious to do anything of the kind. There was no time to be lost in arguing the case with the Government since any delay in the work of enrolment would have meant a definite loss to the Congress. The B.P.C.C., therefore, put all its machinery into the field and did everything that it could to concentrate public attention on the paramount necessity of getting every eligible voter on the electoral roll. All offices of the Ward Committees and the headquarters of the B.P.C.C. were turned into enrolment centres.

"There is yet an opportunity before us which, if availed of in time and in a proper manner, will bring a large number of voters on the electoral roll. Those that are left out of the rolls and yet are eligible to be enfranchised can even now, before the 21st of August, apply to the Revising Authority, namely, the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, and get themselves duly enrolled. We hope the citizens will not miss this opportunity.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE

Our City is lucky enough in that it has become the centre of the activities of the All India Congress Parliamentary Committee, which has made Bombay its headquarters. The Parliamentary campaign under the auspices and guidance of this Committee was inaugurated at a meeting held at the Jinnah Hall a few weeks back. This was followed up by several meetings in which Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Babu Rajendra Prasad, President and Joint Secretary respectively of the All India Congress Parliamentary Committee, took part and made speeches. We have no doubt that the citizens of Bombay will wholeheartedly co-operate with this Committee in all its activities.

CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP.

"Almost the most important work before Congressmen during the last several weeks has been the enrolment of primary members of the Congress. Unless and until we succeed in strengthening our Congress Institutions, all other activities are meaningless. In our opinion, this activity of the Congress which is more of the nature of a solemn duty of every Congressman and Congresswoman is not, unfortunately, receiving as much attention as it ought to. We have not forgotten those hectic days of Civil Disobedience campaigns when it was possible for us to enrol more than a lakh of members in this city. If every Congressman regards enrolment of Congress members his primary duty, it is not impossible to create that enthusiasm and achieve those results once again. On the 31st of this month, the electoral roll for the purpose of the next election of delegates will close. The results so far are not very encouraging. There is yet a full fortnight at our disposal if we mean to work. Last year we could enrol about 18,000 members. It will be nothing short of disgrace for us all assembled here if we fall short of that number this year. With a strong and well-disciplined Congress organisation we can do many things which seem to be difficult to-day. May we hope that between now and 31st of August, every one of you will devote yourself to this great and primary task of enrolling Congress members so that when the final roll is made we shall not be found to have failed in our duty."

RENTS MUST BE REDUCED

Mr. A. V. Chaudhury then moved the resolution. "In view of the wide-spread unemployment and heavy reductions in salaries and wages consequent on the trade depression which set in since 1930 and is still continuing in view of the disproportionate burden which the present rents inflict on the meagre and daily decreasing incomes of the overwhelming majority of the city's population and in view of the negligence of the landlords as a class to provide even the most ordinary amenities to their tenants, this Conference recommends to the B.P.C.C. to lend its active support to the struggle of the tenants for a 50 per cent. reduction in rents, provision of lights, taps, better sanitary arrangements and other amenities at the cost of the landlords, enactment of a law controlling rent and other demands."

Mr. V. B. Karnik seconded the resolution. He pointed out that rents in Bombay and Calcutta were higher than in Liverpool while the earnings of the people fell by about 40 per cent.

Mr. S. K. Patil moved an amendment that the resolution should be referred to the B.P.C.C. for report. The amendment was carried.

"OVERHAUL LAND REVENUE SYSTEM."

Mr. Yusuf Meherally moved, "This meeting recommends to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to take steps to secure the inclusion of the following items in the Congress programme in the forthcoming elections to the Bombay Legislative Assembly:—

(i) Thorough overhauling of the land revenue system, including the replacement of the land tax by a graduated income-tax on agricultural incomes above Rs. 500 per annum. Alternatively, for an immediate reduction of land-revenue by 50 per cent.

(ii) A substantial portion of revenue from rural areas to be spent on them.

(iii) Immediate declaration of moratorium for payment of interest and repayment of agrarian debts. Licensing and regulation of money-lending and provision by the State of cheap credit for productive and marketing purposes. Setting up of machinery to provide for scaling down of debts.

(iv) Scaling down of rents paid by cultivators to Khots, Jagirdars, Inamdars, etc. and the grant of occupancy rights to tenants who have been in continuous occupation for 7 years and the early abolition of the system of khoti, etc.

(v) Legislation for improving the condition of industrial workers including the provision of a minimum wage of Rs. 30 per month a forty-hour week, healthy conditions of work, unemployment allowance of Rs. 15 per month for every adult man and woman and other forms of social insurance, one month's leave with full pay every year.

(vi) Recognition by the State and employers of organisations of workers and employees.

(vii) Repeal of the Bombay Trades Disputes Act 1934.

(viii) Provision of adequate and healthy housing for workers and lower middle-class.

(ix) Rent Restriction Act for Bombay and other cities.

(x) Free and compulsory primary education, and overhauling the system of Secondary and Higher education in the province.

(xi) Repeal of the Bombay Emergency Powers Act and repeal of other repressive and anti-national laws.

(xii) Release of detenus, internees and all other political prisoners.

(xiii) Disuse of Section 124A and other provisions of law which impinge on the Civil liberties of the people.

(xiv) No discrimination on grounds of sex.

(xv) Control of religious and charitable endowments."

The resolution was duly seconded.

SWARAJ FOR MASSES.

Mr. V. B. Karnik moved that the following items should be included in the list.

"Provision of adequate facilities for the grazing of village cattle, collection of manure, firewood etc.

"No protection to industries without adequate safeguards for the workers and the producers of raw materials concerned.

"Municipalisation or nationalisation of public utility services.

"Drastic reduction in the expenses of the civil administration and provision for increased expenditure on nation-building departments.

"Prohibition of liquor trade.

"Active encouragement to indigenous industries.

"Reservation of the trade, industry, professions and public services to the sons of the soil.

"Full control over ratio, currency, credit and prices to be exercised in the interests of developing industries and thereby securing to the masses an ever increasing standard of living."

Mr. Karnik said that the significance of Swaraj should be translated in terms of the day to day needs of the masses, whose support the Congress was seeking.

Mr. S. K. Patil moved an amendment that in the place of the words "take steps to secure," the words "request the All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee," so that the amended resolution would read: "This meeting recommends to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to request the All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee to consider the inclusion of the following items in the Congress programme in the forthcoming elections to the Bombay Legislative Assembly, etc. etc."

Mr. Patil said that the Congress Manifesto would in all probability be exhaustive and comprehensive and he was sure all these issues and many more would receive the careful attention of the Congress Parliamentary Committee which was the body specially constituted to consider these problems. It would require a full session for the consideration of the resolution item by item and it would be reasonable that the matter should be left to the Congress Parliamentary Committee for consideration. It could not be discussed within a few minutes at the disposal of the meeting.

Mr. M. R. Masani speaking next said that references were made to the appropriateness of these resolutions being moved at this meeting. He wished to say that according to the provisions in the Congress constitution any one could discuss the resolutions of which 14 days' notice as required was given.

Referring to Mr. Patil's suggestion he agreed to accept the suggestion, as their object was to bring this resolution to the notice of the Congress Parliamentary Committee. The amendment was carried and the amended resolution put as substantiative proposition was adopted.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

A resolution regarding Constituent Assembly was adopted without discussion.

The Conference also passed the following resolution:

"In view of the serious illness of M. N. Roy as evidenced by the Press statement of Mr. Khurshedlal, the President of Dehra Dun Municipal Committee, this Conference recommends the B. P. C. C. to demand his immediate and unconditional release on grounds of health."

AMENDMENT CARRIED

The amendment postponing discussion on the question of offices as reported in our Sunday's issue, was carried by a majority.

RLY. WORKERS' STRUGGLE

Mr. Yusuf Meherally moved, "This meeting expresses its sympathy with the railway workers in their struggle against the campaign of retrenchment and new scales of pay launched by the Railway administrations which constitutes a menace to industrial peace and efficiency of the Transport System and recommends to the B. P. C. C. to participate in the All-India Retrenchment Resistance Day on August 23, organised by the organisations of railwaymen, and to give such assistance to the cause of the railway workers as may be possible."

Mr. I. S. Patel seconded the resolution and hoped that the resolution would be carried unanimously as the railway workers should be supported by Congressmen, in their resistance to the Retrenchment campaign.

FOR UNITED FRONT COMMITTEE.

Another member moved an amendment recommending to the B. P. C. C. that a sum of Rs. 100 be paid to the United Front Committee of the Railway workers, as a token of sympathy of the Congressmen.

The speaker agreed to leave the amount to be paid to the discretion of the B. P. C. C. or a suggestion made that the B. P. C. C. should be asked to decide the amount to be paid as a token of sympathy.

Mr. C. Mascarenhas, who is also the Secretary of the United Front Committee of railway workers, expressed thanks on behalf of the United Front Committee, for the support of the Congressmen.

The amended resolution was unanimously carried.

EXTEND ENROLMENT DATE

The following resolution moved by Mr. V. B. Karnik was adopted.

"This Conference recommends to the B. P. C. C., to urge upon the Working Committee to extend the last date for enrolment at least by a month as the monsoons have been a great obstacle in the work of enrolment."

Mr. K. F. Nariman at the close of the meeting, announced that news was received that the Indian Hockey Team was declared the Champions in the Olympic contest.

The news was received with great acclamation as reports from Germany during the past few days, had created an impression that the Germans would prove a formidable team against the Indians.

DEATH AND BIRTH RATES

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

During the week ending the 27th June 1936, the number of deaths recorded in 150 towns with a population of 30,000 and over and with an aggregate population of 13,733,411, amounted to 7,127 which gave an annual rate of 27 per thousand of the total population.

Births in an equal number of towns amounted to 9,591 which yielded an annual rate of 36 per mille of the aggregate population.

The following towns returned a death rate of over 50 per thousand of their population:—

Bhiwani (60), Benares (53), Pilibhi and Bankura (52) each. The high rate of mortality in Benares and Pilibhit was due to fevers and respiratory diseases; in Bhiwani due to "All other cause" and in Bankura due to small-pox.

In 150 towns there were 100 deaths from cholera and 126 from small-pox. Of the deaths from cholera, Calcutta recorded 25, Fyzabad-Ajdhya 14, Howrah 11, Virdhunagar 8, Barisal 6 and Gorakhpur 5. Of the deaths from small-pox, Calcutta recorded 25, Bankura, 25, Bombay 12 and Bhatpara 6.—United Press.

MOVE IN RIGHT DIRECTION

Satyapal Delighted At Nationalist Party Resolution

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

"I am very much delighted to read the resolutions passed by the Congress Nationalist Party regarding their willingness to cooperate with the Congress," says Dr. Satya Pal, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee in a statement to the press.

He adds: "This is a move in the right direction. A schism in the Congress ranks is bound to be an immense gain to the reactionary forces.

After quoting the Wardha Congress Working Committee resolution on the subject of June 29 last Dr. Satya Pal says:

"I am confident that this resolution combined with the resolutions of the All-India Congress Nationalist Party will clear the position and ensure hearty cooperation between the Congress and this party. Every well-wisher of the country is earnestly desirous that this party should merge in the Congress and present a united front in the national struggle. The separate existence of such a party is bound to strengthen the hands of the reactionaries, who under the cloak of the Communal Award will divert the people from the right path. A split in the Congress ranks is very harmful for the Congress and the country, and I am confident that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will in no case permit the prestige of the Congress to be undermined. He is second to none in his love for the Congress and freedom of India and it can not be possible for him to be even a remote cause of injuring the Congress, for which he has dedicated the whole of his life and which he has served with a devotion all his own."—A.P.

SOCIALISM TO SOLVE UNEMPLOYMENT

Appeal To Railway Workers

(From Our Correspondent).

MADRAS, (By Mail).

"The best way to prevent strikes is to be prepared for them." Thus observed Sjt. V. V. Giri addressing a meeting of the M.S.M. Railway Employees' Union arranged to celebrate the last day of the Anti-Retrenchment Week organised by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation.

He also stated that the first and last lesson that the Railwaymen had to learn and realise was that it was only by strength and organised effort that they could resist such happenings as retrenchment and revision of wages.

Sjt. Giri, later dealt with the advantages of a Socialist form of Government, which they were bound to have sooner or later and said that he could not see why anybody should take objection to the introduction of Socialism.

In case the Government was prepared to give food, clothing and shelter to the parents and education to all the children born and the people on their part were prepared to do the work allotted to them, why should not people deliver their property to Government, even without compensation?

Even to-day the Government of India could start an experiment on Socialist lines, by bringing into cultivation the 155 million of acres of uncultivated lands and could settle the four crores of the unemployed on these lands.

GAMBLING AT FAIRS

Ban On Villagers In Kathiawar

VIDIA (By Mail)

Prof. Oza of Junagadh writes:

A welcome change has been inaugurated in Kathiawar by Durbar Shree Suragvala Saheb of Vadia, who weaned all classes of the village-folks in the Vadia State from staking their hard-earned money in gambling in the Krishna-Janmashtami Fair held in different places in Kathiawar from August 8 to August 10. During these days he provided a new thrill for the villagers, by requisitioning the services of skilled folk-lorists, minstrels, and story-tellers for enlightening the unschooled rustics, in respect of the achievements of the Rajput heroes and the Charan bards in remote antiquity, when Saurashtra was a congeries of cotending chieftains.

SHOW OF STUD-BULLS

Besides affording a rare intellectual treat to the variegated multitude assembled at Vadia from August 8 to August 10, the Durbar Saheb gave away suitable prizes for the pedigree, stud bulls, plough-bullocks, cows and buffaloes brought from outlying villages to the cattle-show at Vadia. All assembled learnt lessons in self-reliance by witnessing the specimens of domestic industries and handicrafts, notably, the cotton fabrics turned out by the growers of cotton, who reinforced their flagging resources from land with the income derived from the cottage industries in which they were engaged in their spare-moment.

Next Congress Session And Women's Duty

Rashtra Seva Dal's Appeal To "Sisters" To Join Volunteer Corps

Smti. Prem Kantak of Rashtra Seva Dal (Women's Branch), of the Maharashtra Prov Congress Committee in the course of an appeal says:—

The Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee passed a resolution on the 22nd June to form a national volunteer corps, and I have been appointed as the Organiser of the Women's branch of the same.

I have no experience as a public servant or a volunteer; but the affection that the workers and people of this province showered upon me during last two years has inspired sufficient confidence in me to shoulder the responsibility. I however desire to use all my energy in fulfilling the task entrusted to me in a way becoming to the fair name of Maharashtra and I hope that my sisters will not fall short of rendering all the help they can.

Within five months, the Indian National Congress holds it annual session in a village in Khandesh. This is a noval experiment and a difficult one too. Its principal need is that of workers. Will not my sisters give a prompt response to this urgent call and make this momentous session a grand success?

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

Here is a golden opportunity for all those, who are fighting for equal rights, for those public spirited women whose motto is service, for these tender-hearted souls who are pining for their country.

My idea is that the women volunteers should acquaint themselves well by doing some special work, thus clearing the way for other sisters in the sessions to come. I placed my idea fully explained before several women workers who endorsed it completely. Encouraged by their approval, I beg to place the same before the public.

WORK FOR WOMEN

The women volunteer corps should take the following items under its control.

(1) The kitchen (including supervision over grinding, paddy-husking, vegetables, grains, etc.) (2) Hospital and nursing. (3) Sanitary departments (Including supervision over streets, bath rooms, latrines, etc.) (Trained nurses are required for hospital work and we are inviting the co-operation of such sisters of mercy, who are willing to render their assistance on this occasion.)

Besides these activities, the volunteers will have to co-operate with their brethren in keeping the crowd in order, guarding the entrances and such other things.

(1) Sisters not less than 200 are required for the corps.

(2) Marathi being the language of Maharashtra, C. P. and Nagpur, almost all women from these provinces know that language. But women from other provinces wishing to enrol themselves as volunteers are expected to know Marathi language as well.

(3) The age limit is at least 14 years. Sisters suffering from diseases like hysteria should not give in their names.

(4) The sisters should bear in mind that no caste distinction will be observed.

TWO TRAINING CAMPS.

(5) There will be two consecutive camps of the corps before December. One will be held in Poona and the other in Khandesh. In the former one, women officers will be trained. We are expected to turn about 40-50 women in the camp.

They will receive training in the following subjects:—

(i) Drill (ii) National songs (iii) History of the Congress. (iv) Physical exercises. (v) Hygiene first aid and nursing. (vi) History and Geography of Maharashtra. (vii) Elementary bookkeeping (viii) Elementary knowledge about village uplift work.

TRAINING PERIOD.

(6) The period for the training will be about a fort-night or three weeks. The next camp will be held in December in Khandesh. Then it will fall on the shoulders of those women to train the mass of ordinary women volunteers just before the session.

(7) Special stress is laid on the essential factors that go to bring success to any organised institution viz., discipline, punctuality, vigilance, strict obedience and united action. The attention of the sisters is specially drawn towards this fact.

(8) It is probable that there may be a special class of women-volunteers who are eager to serve, but who cannot attend the drill class owing to old age, etc. Such sisters will be exempted from the military rules. But the soldier volunteers will have to obey the rules.

The first camp may be opened on or about 20th October or during the 2nd half of November. The idea is that if the camp is opened in October, we expect the trained volunteers to prepare fresh ones from their own localities when they return back to their places in early November. If they cannot fulfil this condition owing to household duties, etc. I think it will be better to hold the camp in November and at the end of it to lead them all straight to Khandesh.

APPLICATIONS TO BE SENT BEFORE AUG. 31.

Therefore, I request all those sisters who are desirous of joining the camp at Poona to state in their applications whether it will be possible for them to train local sisters after their own training is over. The application should be sent before 31st August.

Sisters will have to bear their travelling expenses to and from Poona. The expenses for the camp and uniform will be borne by the Committee. Sisters desirous of spending from their own pockets are welcomed to do so. More details will be given in my next bulletin.

Let me appeal to our sisters, once again to look upon this task as their own and come forward in large numbers to help this great cause.

Issues Before A. I. C. C. And Congress Cabinet

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari will attend the meeting of the All India Congress Committee in Bombay, it is understood, where it is expected he will make a statement regarding the recent developments.

A. I.C.C. SECRETARIAT FOR BOMBAY.

The Secretariat of the All India Congress Committee is being shifted to Bombay, and Mr. J. B. Kirpalani and Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, the Secretaries are due to arrive in Bombay this (Monday) morning. The A.I.C.C., Office will be opened here the same afternoon.

LEADERS ARRIVING TO-MORROW

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari, and other Congress leaders will arrive in the city, by the Calcutta mail, on Tuesday morning. The same afternoon, the All India Congress Parliamentary Committee will meet at 2 o'clock and continue its deliberations, on Wednesday.

The Congress Working Committee will meet on the 20th instant at the residence of Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai and may sit again the next day.

A.I.C.C. TO MEET ON 22ND.

The All India Congress Committee will meet on the 22nd and 23rd instant at the Congress House at 2 p.m.

Sometime during the week, the Bombay Provincial Congress Parliamentary Committee is scheduled to meet. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Messrs. K. F. Nariman, K. M. Munshi, Sankerrao Deo, N. V. Gadgil, Hosmani, R. K. Divekar, and representatives of the Gujerat, Maharashtra, Karnatak and Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, are expected to attend the mittees are expected to attend the meeting.

While the All India Parliamentary Committee will consider the details of the Election Manifesto, the Bombay Parliamentary Committee, will busy itself with the work of setting up candidates to the Provincial legislatures.

The Working Committee it is understood, will take up the dispute between the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee and the Malabar District Congress Committee.

The death of Mr. Airavatham, Sub-Divisional Officer, Manickganj, Bengal, by drowning in the Dhaleswari river had a tragic sequel in Madras where his nephew, Sundram, aged eighteen, a student of the Indian School of Medicine, committed suicide on receipt of the news by taking poison. An inquest was held on his body and a verdict of suicide was returned.—A. P.

Indian News From Here And There

ELECTION CAMPAIGN OF NATIONALIST PARTY

Provincial Board In Each Province

(From Our Correspondent).
BENARES, (By Mail.)

Pandit Malaviya, President and Mr. Aney (Secretary), issued an amplified report of the proceedings of the Working Committee of the Congress Nationalist Party held at Benares Sunday last. President Malaviyaji laid before the Committee the correspondence which had passed between him and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress and the statement issued by the general secretary of the Congress in relation thereto.

This Committee noted with satisfaction on the following statements, in which he has emphatically condemned the "communal award" and explained his own attitude and that of the Congress towards it is one.

CONGRESS VIEW ON AWARD.

"There is no question of my being neutral on non-committal about the communal award, nor so far as I am aware is that the Congress position in two to communal decision. I am entirely opposed and I can't willingly accept it at any time because to do so would be for me to forget independence and social freedom and democratic tradition. Three I am not neutral and I disapprove of it strongly in four. My own view on communal decision has been given sufficient publicity. I am convinced that it is a barrier to democratic growth and national progress, and ultimately it injured most of those groups, whom it is meant to favour. I would like all communities to recognise undemocratic character of this decision and object to it on this ground whatever their other reaction to it might be."

This committee also noted with satisfaction that the Congress Working Committee has endorsed the statements of its President quoted above; and has further said that "in order to prevent any further misapprehension on the subject, the committee proposes to clarify the Congress position in this matter in election manifesto, which will be framed by the All-India Congress Committee and issued in due course." This committee is, however, of opinion that with a view of completely removing misapprehension regarding the attitude of the Congress towards the communal award created by the resolution of the Congress Working Committee and the Indian National Congress at Bombay in 1935 and the action taken thereon by the Congress party in the Assembly.

It is necessary for the All-India Congress Commmittee to state in 'election manifesto' in clear and unequivocal language that the Congress stands for rejection of communal award and that the Congress candidates shall vote accordingly, should any occasion arise to do so inside legislature or outside it. In the opinion of this committee the above position only a logical sequence of the Lucknow Congress decision, reiterating its "Rejection of the New Constitution its entirely."

UNITED FRONT FOR ELECTIONS

This committee feels confident that the unequivocal rejection of the award by the Congress will serve to bring two groups of the Congress together and enable them to form a united front to fight reactionary elements successfully, in coming election. It is resolved that pending the result of negotiations for compromise his committee will be authorised to take necessary steps to select and set up its candidates for election to provincial legislatures and carry on propaganda for them as well as for those, whom the committee may decide to support.

This committee calls upon its provincial branches to appoint a provincial board in each province to be incharge of the above election campaign to be conducted in the name of the party. In each province the president is authorised to take necessary steps to organise the Nationalist Party in Punjab and U. P. and also in Bihar and Sind in conformity with the resolution passed at the party meeting held at Delhi in April last. The President is further authorised to start a similar party in any other province, which may make demand for it.

CONGRESS ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN C. P.

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Aug. 12.

The Congress election campaign in Arvi Tahsil was inaugurated yesterday, when Dr. N. B. Khare, M. L. A., President, the Central Provinces and Berar Provincial Congress Parliamentary Committee and Mr. G. D. Dhavale, Advocate, Nagpur, addressed a largely attended meeting of the citizens, Mr. Jachak, President, Arvi Tahsil Congress Committee presiding.

In the course of his speech Dr. Khare said that the Congress was the only political party in India that had put up a fight for the emancipation of India and referred to the sacrifices made by Congress workers in the cause of the nation. He warned the audience against committing themselves in favour of any candidates except the Congress candidates.

PATIALA GETS BUSY

Chamber To Meet In February?

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Aug. 15.

The publication of draft Instrument of Accession has created great interest among political circles.

An important Conference of the Punjab States, which meets to-morrow at Simla with the Maharaja of Patiala in the chair is expected to take up the subject for consideration.

It is learnt that according to the present time-table Princes will be given six months time to consider the Instrument and submit their views and after the publication of the final draft on the basis of the views received.

It is likely that a further time of three months may be allowed. Final negotiations of the Instrument of Accession are likely to be completed before Autumn of 1937.

Latest information shows that the next meeting of the Chamber of Princes cannot be earlier than February next.

INCIDENCE OF HAISIAT TAX

Deputation To C. P. Minister

(From a Correspondent)
NAGPUR, August 14

A deputation on behalf of the Sohagpur public waited on the Hon'ble Minister for Local Self Government.

Mr. S. P. Tiwari, the leader of the deputation put the case of the public in brief reiterating the demand for the abolition of "Haisiat Tax".

The revenue secretary Mr. R. N. Banerji, I.C.S., pointed out the legal position of the problem.

Mr. Premshanker Tiwari clarified the issue by suggesting that the two questions of abolition and reduction of the tax be treated separately, and he mainly dwelt on the question of reduction.

Pandit Raghunath Prasad Persai then gave facts and figures in support of the view that the tax entails the great hardship on the people. He was supported by Seth Jagannath.

Honourable Mr. Khaparde gave a very sympathetic and patient hearing to the deputationists and assured that he would see his way to meet their demands.

CENTRAL BOARD OF IRRIGATION

(From Our Correspondent)
SIMLA, August 15

It is understood that the next meeting of the Central Board of Irrigation will be held on October 31 at New Delhi.

It is expected that the Viceroy will open the proceedings. No detailed information, regarding the agenda is available, but one important subject which will be discussed is the development of Hydro-Electric Projects and irrigation.

Our Hyderabad (Dn.) Letter

TOBACCO CROP IN HYDERABAD

Cotton Prices Show Decrease

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD (Dn.), (By Mail).

The memorandum on the cultivation of tobacco, in the Nizam's territory, for the year 1935-36, issued by the Statistics Department, states that, on an average of five years ending 1933-1934, the area under tobacco crop in Hyderabad State, represented 6.28 per cent. of the total area in India. This forecast, adds the memorandum, deals with the area under tobacco crop and gives its quantitative out-turn harvested or expected to be harvested.

The total area is estimated at 71,562 acres, as against 74,501 acres in the previous year, showing a decrease of 3,939 acres or 5.29 per cent. The outturn is estimated at 15,987 tons, as against 16,309 tons of the corresponding period of preceding year, showing a decrease of 322 tons or about 1.97 per cent.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

In accordance with a "Firman" issued by His Exalted Highness the Nizam, Lieut.-Colonel Syed Ahmed El-Edroos, Bahadur, Officiating Adjutant and Quarter-Master General, H.E.H. the Nizam's State Forces, has been allowed to be attached to a Cavalry Brigade of the Indian Army for a period of three months. Accordingly the Lieut.-Colonel has left the station for North Western Frontier Province to join the Indian Army.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Usual weather conditions prevailed during the month, says the report on Cotton, issued by the Hyderabad Statistics Department, for the month of Thir 1345 Fasli (ended 6th June), there being light showers in some parts in the first half and widespread rain in the second half of the month. There being no standing crop, the showers were useful for the preparation of the land for the next kharif season. The acreage and the yield of the crop in bales harvested during the year and the anna estimate of the latter were the same as reported previously.

COTTON MARKET.

No business was done in Nanded in Bani or Havri kapas, but cotton (lint) of the former variety was quoted at Rs. 65/8 per palla of 142 seers on the first day and Rs. 63/8 on the last working day of the month. The intervening period showed some fluctuations. Last year's final quotation for the same month was Rs. 96. In Jalna, the rate of kapas appreciated steadily from Rs. 24/8 per palla of 140 seers on the first day of the month to Rs. 26 on the last day. The final quotation in the same month in the preceding year was Rs. 28/8. By road and rail 48,272 bales moved out in Khurdad for the month ended 6th May, as against 25,335 in the same month last year. The total export for the year up-to-date being 253,553 bales. The total quantity of cotton consumed by the weaving mills during the month was 1,603,820 lbs. or 4,009½ bales.

RANEBENNUR WOMEN'S SEAT

Prospective Candidates For Bombay Assembly

(From Our Correspondent).
HUBLI, Aug. 15.

Mrs. Umabai Kundapur and Mrs. Krishnabai Panjikar went to Ranebennur, this morning to gauge the situation in the Bombay Assembly women's seat constituency. It is reliably understood that either Mrs. Umabai or Mrs. Krishnabai will stand for election from that constituency. Dr. Hardikar has returned from Bangalore. Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya is expected to-morrow.

Shankarrao Deo's Tour

(From Our Correspondent)
FAIZPUR, Aug. 15

Mr. Shankarrao Deo left Faizpur for Malegaon where he attends the Agriculturists' Conference on 14th and tours the Kolaba district for 3 days and attends Parliamentary Committee sitting at Bombay on 18th and the Working Committee meetings later. He will also attend the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee's meeting at Vile Parle on the 24th. Mr. V. V. Dastane left for Poona.

WHY FEAR SOCIALISM?

Gadgil Asks Merchants To Throw In Their Lot With Congress

(From A Correspondent).
PECHORA, Aug. 15.

Messrs. Jedhe and Gadgil accompanied by Mr. Kabre, President District Congress Committee, and others toured Chalisgaon Taluka for two days. They addressed huge peasant meetings at Mehunbara, Rajangaon, Takli, Vaghali, Nagardevale, Chalisgaon, Vagholi and Nagardevala.

The Grain Merchants' Association presented an address.

Mr. Gadgil replying said that merchants need not fear Socialism. The new economic order would yield more happiness for all classes. Addressing the Chalisgaon public Mr. Jedhe said caste feeling was exploited by reactionaries for selfish end. A new outlook was needed. The Congress supplied it. Mr. Gadgil asked the upper classes to throw in their lots with the Congress and accept its leadership.

MALKAPUR FACED WITH FAMINE

Sequel To Failure Of Rains

(From A Correspondent.)
MALKAPUR. (By Mail.)

Owing to the prolonged drought for nearly a month and half crops are withering here. Till now chiefly ground-nut crop has been damaged to a great extent in the whole Taluka. Other standing crops are withering and it is feared, if there will be no rain in this week all standing crops will fail and hence famine is feared. Though labourers are ready to work on one anna a day still they do not get any work. People are starving.

American World Tourist At Baroda

(From Our Correspondent)
BARODA, Aug. 14.

Mr. Charles Seely of America, who is on a world tour, arrived at Calcutta and after visiting Benares, Agra, Delhi, Aligarh and Jaipore, came to Baroda and left yesterday night for Bombay. He is leaving to-day for Egypt by s.s. 'Maloja'.

He started on April 1., and visited Japan, China, Australia, Burma and Java and covered about 25,000 miles. He will visit Russia, Germany and other European countries.

RURAL INDEBTEDNESS IN NIZAM'S STATE

Tahsildars Ordered To Collect Necessary Data

(From Our Correspondent)
HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Aug. 12.

It is understood that statistics are being collected in Nizam's Dominion as to the rural indebtedness of the ryots, on behalf of the Revenue Department.

Mr. B.F. Bharucha, ex-Commissioner of Excise Department, Nizam's Government, was entrusted to collect the necessary data.

The District Officials, such as Collectors and others it is stated have already submitted their reports but the higher authorities are not satisfied with the figures reported.

Thasildars have been, therefore ordered to visit the villages and to hold careful investigations. It is also gathered that the Director General and Secretary of the Revenue Department is to visit some of the villages to make personal inquiries.

SIR SHANMUKHAM FOR DELHI

(From Our Own Correspondent)
ERNAKULAM, Aug. 13.

Sir R.K. Shanmukham Chetty will be leaving Cochin State for Delhi on the morning of 22nd Via Coimbatore and Bombay. The purpose of his visit is in connection with the Fourth Stage of the Cochin Harbour works in addition to his attending the Imperial Agricultural Conference, to be held in Delhi in the last week of August, which has already been announced in the Press.

(From Our Correspondent).
CAMBAY, Aug. 15.

The Tapa Gacha Amar Jainshala Shangha passed a resolution supporting the decision of the Ahmedabad Jain Sangha in connection with Mr. Parmanand Kapadia.

OLYMPIC GAMES

(Continued from Page 4.)

gary), W. Dessecker (Germany), F. Handley (Great Britain), F. Eichberger (Austria), Vernon boot (N.Z.)

3,000 METRES STEEPLECHASE—FIRST ROUND

Heat 1:—1. A. Dompert (Germany) 9 mins. 27.2 secs; 2. M. Matilainen (Finland) 9 mins. 28.4 secs; 3. W. Wihtols (Latvia) 9 mins. 28.8 secs; 4. Glen Dawson (U.S.A.) 9 mins. 29.2 secs.

Did not qualify: G. Lippi (Italy), R. Cuzol, (France), J. Ekman (Sweden), T. Evenson (Great Britain), and B. Hosek (Czechoslovakia).

Did not start: R. Gerraert (Belgium) and C. Ghoutis (Greece).

WOMEN'S 100 METRES FIRST ROUND (FIRST TWO QUALIFY)

Heat 1:—1. E. Albus (Germany) 12.4 secs; 2. J. Vancura (Austria) 12.5 secs.

Did not qualify: H. M. Cameron (Canada), H. Bland (U.S.A.) and R. Halhu (Finland).

SECOND ROUND

Heat 1:—1. H. Stephens (U.S.A.) 11.5 secs; 2. K. Kraus (Germany) 11.9 secs; 3. E. Albus (Germany) 12.2 secs.

Did not qualify: E. Hiscock (Great Britain), J. Vacura (Austria), and A. E. Meacher (Canada)

HAMMER THROW (Final)

Previous Olympic record 179 feet 7 1|2 inches (M. J. McGrath (U.S.A.) 1912.

1. K. Hein (Germany) 56.49 metres 185 feet 4-9|10 inches) Olympic record; 2. E. Blask (Germany) 55.4 metres (180 feet 7 inches); 3. O. Warngard (Sweden) 54.8 metres (177 feet 5 1|8 inches); 4. A. Koutonen (Finland) 51.90 metres (170 feet 4 3|4 inches); 5. W. Rowe (U.S.A.) 51.53 metres; 6. D. Favour (U.S.A.) 51.01 metres.

COMPLETE MORNING RESULTS WRESTLING (Catch-as-catch-can)

Bantamweight: (Second Round) —A. Cakiryildiz (Turkey) beat K. Tamba (Japan; J. Herbert (Germany) beat R. Casaux (Great Britain) in 7 min. 50 secs; G. A. Laporte (Belgium) beat A. Nic (Czechoslovakia); O. Zombori (Hungary) beat M. Nizzola (Italy); H. Tuvesson (Sweden) beat G. Gaudard (Switzerland); T. A. Jaskari (Finland) beat E. L. Jurado (Philippines); R. Flood (U.S.A.) beat S. R. Throat (India)

At the end of the second round Herbert had lost no points; Zombari, Tuvesson and Flood one point and Nizzola two.

Tamba, Nic, Jurado and Throat have been eliminated from the tournament having lost five points.

Jap's Olympic Record

The Final of Men's 200 Metres breast-stroke:

Hamauro (Japan) 2 minutes 42-5/10 seconds. Olympic Record: Sietas (Germany) 2 minutes 42-9/10 seconds; Koike (Japan) 2 minutes 44-2/10 seconds.—Reuter.

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The annual Statement of Accounts shows that a record number of proposals, was received, the sum assured mounting high and the income from premiums showing substantial increase.

	PROPOSED	PAID FOR
1933	Rs. 1,62,53,000	Rs. 1,29, 17,000
1934	Rs. 1,86, 12,000	Rs. 1,56,07,000
1935	Rs. 2,35,40,000	Rs. 1,86.14 ,000

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EXCEEDS 5½ CRORES
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ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL TRIBES

Problem Of Unemployment Faces Authorities

According to the Annual Administration Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency for the year ending March 31, 1936, the total population of the Criminal Tribes settlements was 8,183 against 8,199 in the previous year. The population of the free colonies was 7,099 as against 6,865.

Owing to unstable economic conditions, and long continued trade depression and its after effects, great efforts were needed to keep the people in various settlements employed during the year. 1,525 men, 727 women and 93 half-timers were employed in the Spinning and Weaving Mills, Railway workshops or Factories. The paper mill at Mundwa absorbed many of the settlers transferred from the Nira Project settlement. The Western India Match Factory provided regular work for Ambernath Settlement. A few families maintained themselves by selling milk. The forest lumbering at Khanapur and its sub-settlement provided work for settlers in this area. The Railway workshops at Dohad continue to employ the majority of settlers at Dohad. The mills at Sholapur absorbed 750 men.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

Education in settlements is compulsory for both boys and girls. Out of a total population of 8,183 in the settlements proper, the numbers of children attending the day and night schools are 1,856 and 357 respectively, and out of a population of 7,099 in the free colonies the corresponding numbers are 1,294 and 223.

Vocational training is also provided by the Department. 73 lads have been apprenticed in various trades, such as carpentry 31, tailoring 6, smithy 5, weaving 27, motor driving 3, and chappal making 1. There are 206 children in the Manual Training classes of settlement schools. During the year, 25 boys have passed the examination in carpentry and drawing, and 9 in the examination in weaving, held by the Committee of Direction for Technical Education.

SPORTS AND GAMES.

Training in agriculture is given to 44 lads in agricultural settlements. Special attention is paid to manual training in most of the settlement schools. But the problem of finding employment as masons and carpenters for boys leaving school has become increasingly difficult.

The settlements emphasize the importance of scout craft. There were 1,188 boy scouts, including wolf cubs and rovers and 570 girl guides including blue birds.

Athletic competitions and sports of every kind, such as hockey matches, football matches, are also encouraged. "These sports will make the best of a settler boy's liveliest instincts and will teach him self-control and corporate spirit", says the Backward Class Officer. "He cannot win at a football match without learning to sacrifice himself for the good of the team. He will thus be enabled to play the game of life better afterwards."

"As reported in the last year, the policy of release on licence to villages, as distinguished from release on licence to free colonies, has been almost abandoned in respect of wandering tribes such as Haranshikaris and Mangarudis as there is very little hope of turning them into good cultivators", observes the Backward Class Officer. "The only hope for members of these tribes is to keep them permanently in organised colonies in industrial areas under supervision and gradually absorb them in the ordinary population of the locality."

The report concludes with special references to the services of Mr. O. H. B. Starte, O.B.E., I.C.S., who retired recently.

"UNTRUE AND MOST UNCHIVALROUS"

President Deplores Remarks By Bhai Parmanand On Congress Women

ALLAHABAD, August 14.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"I have noticed with deep regret that Bhai Parmanand has been prevented from addressing public meetings by audiences that had gathered together notably in Delhi and Cawnpore.

UNCHIVALROUS

"I do not know all the facts and my knowledge is derived almost entirely from newspaper accounts. It appears that Bhai Parmanand has recently made certain references to Congress women in his paper. These remarks have been deeply resented by a large number of people and personally I join in that resentment. Those remarks as reported are, I think, highly offensive, untrue and most unchivalrous.

It passes my understanding as to how any responsible person could have made them, and it is not surprising that many people should have been touched to quick by them. Of all that has happened during recent years, in India, nothing I am sure is more inspiring for us than the part the women of India have played in the freedom movement.

PLEA FOR FREEDOM OF SPEECH

"Feeling strongly on this point as I do, yet I regret the way Bhai Parmanand has not been allowed to deliver his address to public meetings. The audience at a public meeting is perfectly entitled to express its approval or resentment of speakers remarks or policy. It is entitled to ask questions and to claim that opportunity be given for its viewpoint to be expressed. It is entitled to outvote the proposition with which it does not agree. But not to allow a person to address a meeting because of disagreement with his views seems to me highly improper and likely to lead to unfortunate results.

"I gather that at Cawnpore, the audience was prepared to allow Bhai Parmanand to deliver his address provided he withdrew or expressed regret for his offensive remarks about Indian women.

"There was no desire on the part of the audience to prevent him otherwise from speaking or giving expression to his views. But instead of expressing regret for his unfortunate remarks, he stuck to them and added to them and thus increased resentment of the people. Even so he had every right to have his say and the audience did not add to the strength of their case by their obstructive tactics.

"However much we may disagree with others, and indeed because we disagree with them, we must give to them the same freedom of speech which we claim for ourselves.—United Press.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, August 15.

James Finlay and Coy.'s s.s. City of Leicester of 1994, Reg. tons, Capt. H Stone, arrived from Antwerp via Dunkerk, Middlesbrough, Hull and Port Said with general cargo.

P and O S N Coy.'s s.s. Maloja of 12792 Reg. tons, Capt. J B Browning, arrived from Brisbane, via Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Freemantle and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N Coy.'s s.s. Hatipara of 4893 Reg. tons, Capt. H Taylor, arrived from Calcutta via Coast Ports and Colombo with general cargo.

Killick Nixon and Coy.'s s.s. City of Baroda of 4500 Reg. tons, Capt. A Radcliff, arrived from Glasgow via Port Said and Aden with passengers and general cargo

DEPARTURE

Bombay, August 15.

Scindia Steam Navigation Co.'s s.s. Birk of 2178 Reg. tons, Capt. E Ellingsen, sailed for Bedi Bunder via Bhavnagar in ballast.

P and O S N Coy.'s s.s. Maloja of 12792 Reg. tons, Capt. J B Browning, sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

O S Kaisha's s.s. Kiuku Maru of 4259 Reg. tons, Capt. N Nakashima, sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

Anglo Iranian Oil Coy.'s Oil Tanker s.s. British Trader of 2314 Reg. tons, Capt. J W . Coulters, sailed for Abadan with local cargo.

Killick Nixon and Coy.'s s.s. City of Khios of 2537 Reg. tons, Capt. J O Shea, sailed for Souraoaya in water ballast.

Scindia Steam Navigation Co.'s s.s. Jaabala of 2211, Reg. tons, Capt. H. MacMullan sailed for Rangoon in water ballast.

B I S N Coy.'s Hatipara of 4893 Reg. tons, Capt. H Taylor, sailed for Karachi in ballast.

Turner Morrison and Coy.'s s.s. Rajput of 3398 Reg. tons, Capt. G P Robb, sailed for Java via Cochin Coast Ports, Colombo, and Rangoon with local cargo.

LOADING

Bombay, August 15.

The following steamer entered for loading on 15-8-36:—

S.S. Irishbank (F F Campbell and Co.) for American Ports via Colombo, Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta.

EXPORTS

Bombay, August 15.

S.S. Leebenfels for Hamburg:—53 bales cotton rags C Nanalal and Co.; 2800 bags gr. oil cake H Rowji and Co.; 198 bales cotton by Tex. Products Ltd.; 17 bags gum E Vaihmohamad and Co.; 1000 packets myrabollams K Tricamji.

For Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg:—1280 bags gr. oil cake A Oomerbhoy.

For Antwerp:—6930 bags gr. oil cake H Rawji and Co.; 55 bales cotton A Clayton and Co.

S.S. Bhutan for Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

For Kobe:—400 bales cotton V Bros; 1000 bales coton N. Nagsee and Co.

For Osaka:—50 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Shanghai:—50 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

For Kobe option Osaka:—300 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S.S. Falkenfels for Hamburg:—5 bales cotton waste G M Vyas and Co.; 50 bales cotton waste C Jairam and Co.

For Antwerp:—1280 bags gr. oil cake A Oomerbhoy.

S.S. City of Baroda for Glasgow:—1400 bags linseed oil cake M S Kaisha.

For Liverpool:—400 packets myrabollams K Tricamjee.

S.S. Kifuku Maru for Osaka:—15 tons old iron scrap A Popatlal and Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

S. S. Trefels, Agents L. Edward Ltd. from Hamburg, Bremen, and Stotten:

31 cases Cotton Goods, 180 kegs Chlorate of Potash, 36 drms. Magnesium Chloride, 51 cases Chemicals, 100 cases Starch, 233 barrels Glaho powdered starch, 1000 bales Ponotrose pearl starch, 200 pakages Elect. goods and machine, 70 cases Dyes and paste, 182 drms. Bleaching powder, 50 carhays Acetic Acid, 31 cases Hosiery, apparel and Haberdashery 49 cases photo goods, 1684 pkges. Paper, 257 pgkes. H. Lamps and glass, 122 pkges sewing machines, 156 pkges Empl glass hdls., 97 cases Iron screws, 25 budls. copper ghets, 265 rolls galv. wire cases Gad locks, 84 cases Iron screws, 25 bdls. copper sheets, 265 rolls galv. wire netting 100 cases Heel Tips, 350 bdls Y.M. squares, 374 bdls Y.M. sheets, 175 bdls. M.S. cirles, 1365 cads galv. Iron wire, 81 pkges Plain Iron wire, 58 cases sledge Hammers, 38 cases Iron nails, 70 cases slates 105 cases slates pencils, 50 cases Cycle and Accessory, 74 pkges Earthen ware, 375 drms. mercury Atlas F. oil, 50 cases rough glass, 492 cases glass bangles, 27 cases Toys, 19 cases Typewriters and duplicating machine, 138 pkges Rubber tyres and tubes, 43 cases Bronze powder, 29 cases Enamelled ware, 338 pkges machine, 2080 bdls M.S. Hoops, 100 rolls galv. fencing wire, 150 bdls steel sheets, 1068 bars steel bars, 86 bdls. galv. steel sheets, 285 bars galv stel sheets. 437 bars galv. steel plates, 37 cases Cinema unexposed films, 161 cases Exhausted clove stems, 30 cases safety fuses, 44 bales rubber carriage tyres, 482 cases beer.

From Port Said: 50 bales cotton 15 cases vermouth.

From Rotterdam: 59 cases medicines, 29 bales cork, 20 bales steerine, 625 drms. Hydros ullphate, 25 cases chemicals, 455 cases Dyer Dry, 43 cases cheese, 50 bales straw boards, 24 pkges carbo. black, 40 drms zinc chloride 28 cases S. Cnapps, 175 cases wire and spirit, 282 bdls Iron Hoops, 197 bdls M.S. Hoops, 291 bales paper, 29 cases photo paper, 141 reels Handles wire, 13 cases machinery parts, 202 cases Dyes paste, 68 cases Aluminium sheets, 3445 bars zinc plates, 200 cases beer. 630 bales Farina, 712 nos. jaests.

SUVARNA-KALSEKAR WEDDING

Many Guests Present At Nuptials Of Well-known Sportsman-Doctor

Nearly a thousand guests attended the nuptials and thereafter the reception on the occasion of the marriage of Dr. N. R. Suvarna, a prominent young Surgeon of the city attached as Hon. Surgeon to the Congress Free Hospital and Miss Gulab Palsekar, on Friday evening at the Muzzafarabad Hall.

Dr. Chitnis performed the marriage in accordance with the Brahmo-Samaj rites, preceded by the registration of the marriage under the Civil Marriage Act.

Mr. Joachim Alva, who proposed the toast hailed the union between two different castes of the Hindu community and that of two presidencies and said that all social reformers would welcome the event.

The speaker referred to the bridegroom's family of sportsmen, known all over Southern India, the eldest of whom was Rao Bahadur Narnappa Suvarna, who captained the Madras Presidency XI when the M. C. C. first visited Madras. Dr. Suvarna was a former Hard Courts and Western India Tennis Champion and had innumerable trophies to his credit as an all-rounder. On behalf of the guests he wished every bit of luck to the couple.

Many tennis and cricket enthusiasts, besides scores of medical men of the city as well other people of all communities graced the occasion.

The bride and bridegroom were the recipients of numerous presents.

SECURITY DEMAND ON "HANSA"

Nationalist Press Must Take Up Question, Says Seth Govind Das

MEERUT, (By Mail).

Seth Govind Das, M. L. A., who came here on personal work has issued the following statement to the press:—

"I am surprised to read in the "Hindustan Times" to-day that the Government of the United Provinces has demanded a cash security of Rs. 1,000 from the leading Hindi magazine "Hansa" under the editorship of Mr. Premchandra, a foremost prose writer, on account of its publishing my drama "Sindhant Swatantrya."

"This drama was written in the Nagpur jail during my third incarceration, and when I released this drama, it was read carefully by the jail authorities, who censored and passed it. The jail authorities did not see anything objectionable in the drama and the text published in the "Hansa" was exactly the same as the one censored and passed by the jail authorities in Nagpur.

Not only this drama, but all the twelve dramas, I have written in jail were similarly censored and passed by the authorities in different jails in the Central Province. The publishers of such famous Hindi magazines as "Saraswati" and "Hansa" in which two of these twelve dramas have been published are entitled safely to conclude that what the authorities of one provinces have passed must be unobjectionable on its merits.

"I hope that the nationalist press will take up the matter."—United Press.

Council Bye-Election

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary published on Saturday states:

"A vacancy having occurred in the Legislative Council by reason of the acceptance of the resignation of his office by Mr. J. B. Greaves, a member elected to the Council by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce Constituency. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is pleased, to call upon the said constituency to elect, a person for the purpose of filling the said vacancy before the 4th September 1936.

SCHEDULE.

Wednesday August 19. Nomination of candidates (Rule 11, 2 (a).)

Thursday August 20. Scruting of nomination papers (Rule 11, 2 (b).

Wednesday September 2: 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Voting Rule 11, 2 (c) and Regulation IV, 1.

Thursday September 3, at 12 noon at the headquarters office of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Counting of votes (Regulation VI, 1).

DHOLPUR CHIEF FOR BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Aug. 16.

Information has been received that His Highness Maharaj Rana of Dholpur, Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes is arriving in Bombay by the Punjab Mail tomorrow morning and will stay at the Taj Mahal Hotel for a few days.

The purpose of his visit appears to be to keep in touch with the Ministers' Conference which will be held on the 17th instant, and the subsequent days.—A. P.

Land-Mortgage Banks In Madras

MADRAS, Aug. 15.

It is learnt that Government are considering a proposal to open fourteen land-mortgage banks during the current year in the districts of Chingleput, Salem, Kristna, Kurnool, North Arcot, Madura, Tinnevelly, Tanjore, Vizagapatam, Guntur and Cuddapah.

With regard to the other ten districts the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, it is understood, has recommended the appointment of three more sub-deputy registrars. Government is learnt to have approved of that proposal.—United Press.

MADRAS GOVT. PROPOSAL

Separation Of Famine Relief Fund From Prov. Balances

MADRAS, (By Mail).

It is understood that the proposal of the Madras Government to constitute the Famine Relief Fund into a separate Fund, instead of merging it in the provincial balances, when Part III of the new constitution comes into force on April 1, has found favour with majority of other provinces, who hope to introduce legislation similar to that contemplated in Madras.—United Press.

Mrs. LAKSHMIPATHY WITHDRAWS

MADRAS, Aug. 16.

Mrs. Lakshmipathi, M.L.C., Vice-President of Tamilnad Congress Committee and member of 'ad hoc' committee and one of the candidates nominated by Congress 'ad hoc' committee to the City Municipal elections has resigned membership of the 'ad hoc' committee and also withdrawn candidature for the City Municipal elections.—A. P.

ALLAHABAD: It is understood that Dr. Bhagwandas has accepted the invitation to open the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition at Allahabad during the next October.—United Press.

Cawnpore Sugar

	Cawnpore, Aug 12
Ryam	7 13 0
Champaran	7 15 6
Samastipur	7 7 6
Japaha	7 6 0
Lohat Siding	7 15 6
Motihari	7 8 0
Chanpatiya	7 8 6
Narkatiya	7 6 0
Marhowrah	8 6 6
Pachrukhi	7 14 0
Pertabpur	7 9 6
New Savan	7 6 6
Gaureepur	7 9 6
Sarayan	7 12 0
Sasamosa	7 5 0
Ghughly	7 6 6
Pharenda	7 8 0
Walterganj	7 5 0
Munderwa 7	7 9 0
Munderwa 5	7 8 0
Munderwa 3	7 7 0
Basti	7 13 0
Ram Kola	7 6 0
Ramkhetan	7 6 0
Luxmiganj	7 6 0
Padrauna	7 6 0
Pipraich	7 5 0
Diamond	7 5 6
Siswa Bazar	7 4 0
Nawabganj	7 2 0
Pursa	7 3 0
Sidholia	7 4 6
Majholia	7 9 0
Bhatni	7 8 0
Savan (Indian)	7 4 0
Burwal	7 11 0
Jarwal Road	7 6 0
Khadda	7 6 0
Reega	7 4 0
Biswan	7 5 0
Sakhari	7 15 0
Semapur	8 2 0
Har'nagar	7 13 6
Khatkuiyan	7 6 0
Sitalpur	7 10 0
Saganli	7 8 0
Jhusi	7 12 0
Chitauni	7 2 0
Hasanpore A	7 7 0
Tamkohi	7 2 0
Harkua	7 7 0
Seohara	7 12 0
Behta	7 12 0
Pehri	8 0 0
Simbhaoli	8 4 0
Sahaganj	7 12 0
Rampur	8 8 0
Pilibhit A	7 9 0
Bareilly A	7 9 0
Maholi	7 10 0
Rosa	7 9 0
Gola	7 8 0
Hargaon	7 6 0
Baheri Kesar	8 1 0
Naoly	7 13 0
Begamabad	8 0 0
Cawnpore	7 6 0
Gootaiya	7 5 6
Juggilal	7 7 0

Cocoanut Industry Pleads For Protection

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 14.

A memorial signed by 22 non-official members of the Chitra State Council and 56 non-official members of the Legislative Assembly asking for protection to Indian Cocoanut Industry was presented this morning to Nawab Sir Mahomed Habibullah, President of both the Houses of Travancore Legislature for submission to H. E. the Viceroy by Changanachari K. Parameswaram Pillai, President of the Travancore Cocoanut Planters' Association and Member of the Travancore Assembly.

SAVING FROM RUIN

The memorial argues out the case of protection and requests the Viceroy to do the needful to save cocoanut cultivators of Travancore, Cochin, Malabar and other parts of South India from the impending ruin and starvation by levying specific protection duty of at least equivalents on other cocoanut products imported into India.

The Memorial also prays that in any trade agreement entered into between the United Kingdom and Dominions in supersession of the Ottawa Pact special preference may be provided for cocoanuts and cocoanut products also in the Empire markets.—United Press.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, August 14.

	Season To-date	Corresponding This week	Season 1935/36	Week 1936	
Total in sight, (excluding linters)	219	135	217	96	Bales
Forwarded to American Mills, Including Canada and other	232	126	151	65	do.
American (excluding linters)	67	30	107	53	do.
Exports from U.S. Ports	3	3	21	11	do.
Of which to Japan	—	—	—	—	do.
Of which to China	21	10	21	10	do.
Of which to Great Britain	20	8	7	2	do.
Of which to Germany	—	—	—	5	do.
Stocks at New York	—	1198	—	1077	do.
Stocks at U.S. Ports	—	1143	—	1097	do.
Stocks at U.S. Interior Towns	—	4842	—	4390	do.
World's Visible Supply	—	3087	—	2983	do.
Of which American cotton	363	180	355	159	do.
Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding linters)	87	52	129	61	do.
Receipts at U.S. Ports					

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

Manchester Cloth Trade

Liverpool, July 22

Cloth—The advance has been far too rapid for buyers to follow. American cotton has risen over 1d. per lb. since the beginning of May. That is an advance that requires a good deal of assimilating and the process is not an easy one. The rise has taken many manufacturers by surprise.

After the first jump they felt satisfied that an early reaction would follow. When the advance continued they began to feel uneasy, but the further stiff rise since the publication of the acreage estimate has upset all their calculations. Manufacturers have been obliged to make a drastic revision of their prices and a keen struggle is now in progress.

Many producers are expecting that a wages advance of some kind will have to be conceded to the weavers and are refusing to book for delivery later than the end of September without making provision for this.

Response from India to the new prices has been poor. Business could be booked at prices ruling immediately before the acreage estimate, rates which were then regarded as unduly high. It will take time to educate dealers to the new levels. Most of the bids that have been received for dhooties have been 10 per cent below the keenest quotations of makers.

Quantities of mulls have been sold for Karachi and Calcutta. Very substantial quantities of split poplins have been asked for, and after negotiation several lines have been fixed up. A persistent demand for dhooties, white shirtings and dyed goods has been available for Colombo; transactions in fine cloths and fancies have been fixed for the Straits Settlement.

Shipment to the Argentine has shown a substantial increase. Negotiations are proceeding for good quantities of dyeing cloths of various kinds, split printers and poplins and, notwithstanding the severity of Japanese competition several useful contracts have been arranged.

Several Continental markets want fine cloths but cannot get permits for more than limited quantities. That applies particularly to Germany. Switzerland is making minor purchases of fine mulls, voiles and embroidery cloth. Dominions markets are displaying a keen interest in heavy drills, sateens, twills, fine poplins, sheetings and rayon fabrics.

There has been a healthy demand for Home Trade fabrics and there is a growing demand for cloth required for Decorative purposes in connection with the Coronation festivities next year.

YARN

A substantial enquiry for American yarn has been dealt with but buyers are not keeping pace with the advance in the raw material. Coarse and medium American ring yarns have attracted a fair amount of attention and some good weights have been sold at firm prices but the business has again been very uneven.

Deliveries are being made to the Hosiery and Thread-making Industries but new business is rather scarce, at the moment. Export business proceeds cautiously.

Sugar Market Report

Bombay, Aug 14

Our sugar market ruled steady during the week under review, offtake being on a moderate scale. Java Ready sugar prices advanced by about 2 to 3 annas per cwt. while Forward prices fluctuated within narrow limits of about 1/2 to 1 anna per cwt. Deshi sugar prices remained almost unchanged. Java market was reported quiet, with 'Nivas' limits unchanged i.e. F. 3.80 for W. C. India. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were as under:—

Java ready Rs. 13/9 and Rs. 13/6
July Rs. 3/13/6 and Rs. 3/13
Aug-Sept Rs. 3/13/6 and Rs. 3/13
Oct-Dec Rs. 3/13 and Rs. 3/12/9
Deshi sugars Ready Rs. 11/13 to Rs. 13 and Rs. 11/12 to Rs. 13

Imports of sugar in British India during January to June 1936 were 24000 tons (16000 Java and 8000 others) as against 80,000 and 92,000 tons during the same period of 1935 and 1934 respectively. Stocks of sugar in Java on 1st July 1936 were estimated at 782,388 tons as against 14,21,948 tons on the same day of 1935.

Arrivals: S. S. Rajput arrived during the week with about 1255 bags of Java sugar. Receipts of Deshi sugar during the month of July 1935 were 58,830 bags, as against 2629 and 6504 bags during the same month of 1935 and 1934 respectively. Total receipts of Deshi sugar during the period between January and July 1936 were about 5,20,673 bags, as against 2,45,819 and 2,16,389 bags during the same period of 1934 and 1935 respectively.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 70,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt:—
Ready Rs 13/9
July Rs. 3/13 F B H
Aug-Sept Rs. 3/13 F B H
Oct-Dec Rs. 3/12/6 F B H
Deshi sugars: Ready Rs. 11/12 to Rs. 13

Tone: Steady.

London Bullion Markets

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Company London, have issued the following report dated July 29:—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £235,767,025 on the 22nd inst. as compared with £230,994,404 on the previous Wednesday.

Purchases of bar gold announced by the Bank during the week total £4,174,193.

About £1,660,000 Gold has been dealt with at the daily fixing. The remands of the special buyer have not been so keen and the premiums over the gold parities have eased slightly.

The Customs figures below show a further £11,700,000 Bar Gold transferred to London from Paris, presumably for a special account.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold registered from mid-day on the 20th inst. to mid-day on the 27th inst:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£1,046,194
Tanganyika Territory	12,743
Kenya	4,723
British India	361,085
Australia	389,767
New Zealand	14,999
Netherlands	47,218
France	11,738,820
Switzerland	48,985
United States of America	137,140
Venezuela	19,019
Other countries	9,541
	£13,830,234

EXPORTS

British India	£26,000
Netherlands	30,315
France	73,476
Switzerland	26,970
Finland	22,634
Other countries	10,977
	£190,372

Gold shipments from Bombay last week amounted to about £707,000. The s.s. "Corfu" carries £662,000 consigned to London whilst the s.s. "President Adams" carries £445,000.

The Southern Rhodesian Gold output for June 1936, amounted to 67,727 fine ounces as compared with 68,331 fine ounces for May 1936 and 59,908 fine ounces for June 1935.

SILVER

Conditions have continued quiet. During the earlier part of the week China sales and Indian and speculative resales were countered by Indian demand both for immediate shipment and for forward delivery, and by some fresh speculative purchases; but during the latter half of the period, support has considerably diminished, with the result that prices have sagged until to-day we quote 19.7/16d for cash and 19 1/2 for forward delivery. These prices compare with 19.11/16d quoted for both deliveries on the 25th inst. and with 19.5/8d quoted a week ago.

The market is small and therefore sensitive, but although the undertone lacks strength, prices may be about low enough for the moment.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver registered from mid-day on the 20th inst. to mid-day on the 27th inst:—

IMPORTS

British South Africa	£ 5,942
Netherlands	1,537
Colombia	2,698
Other countries	1,984
	£12,161

EXPORTS.

British India	£ 318,299
Canada	8,946
Egypt	*32,050
Channel Islands	*1,500
Portugal	1,187
Other countries	3,352
	£365,334

*Coin at face value.

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 23rd inst. to the 29th inst. was dol. 5.02 3/8 and the lowest dol. 5.01 3/8.

EUROPEAN SELLING IN COTTON

Political Excitement Disturbs Markets

BOMBAY: August 15.

General sentiment was greatly disturbed by European political tension on fears of Spanish complications increasing due to delays in non-intervention negotiations.

All markets were affected unfavourably by European selling and there are indications of an early crop movement pointing approaching hedging season.

Weather continues unfavourable and so far there is no relief in drought area.

A loss of one dollar per bale in New York Cotton Futures on Friday was due chiefly to nervousness in Europe regarding the situation in Spain, with Far-Eastern selling. It is still hot dry in the West, but weather has seemingly lost its sustaining influence as it is feared that early movement of the American cotton will considerably increase hedge selling, which the markets will be called upon to absorb. The market opened barely steady and declined on lower Liverpool cables, Liverpool selling and long liquidation together with Southern hedge selling. Trade buying was only fair with demand generally less active. Reports from the South indicated early movement with probably increased hedge selling pressure. The market closed quiet.

The general sentiment was greatly disturbed by political developments in Spain and despite unfavourable weather there was more disposition to liquidate holdings. Professional Operators are holding aloof.

The New York Cotton Futures Market opened at a decline of 8 points with October 11.86. There was scattered buying which improved prices 5 pts. from the opening level and October was quoted 11.91, which was the highest level for the day. Later on there was increased foreign selling which depressed prices 17 pts. from the highest level and October was quoted 11.74, which was the lowest level. During the last hour the market was quiet, but steady and closed at a net decline of 18 to 21 points. Spot Cotton prices lost 18 points at 12.41c. per lb.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures Market was easy on increased selling and closed at a decline of 22 to 21 pts. Spot Cotton prices were reduced 20 points at 12.19c. per lb.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened at a decline of 2 pts. with October 6.42. The market ruled quiet with scattered liquidation on expectations of more favourable weather and local selling in sympathy with Alexandria advices. Bullish weather cables were off-set by Bombay selling. Later there was small trade calling with local liquidation. The market closed quiet at a decline of 6 to 7 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices also lost 6 points at 6.92d. per lb.

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 6 points. At the close October was quoted 5.37, January 5.34 and March 5.33.

Egyptian cotton futures market was easy on increased selling. Sakels futures closed 10 to 9 points down with spot 13 points down at 11.01. Uppers futures closed 13 to 6 points lower with Spot cotton 11 points lower at 8.14.

There was considerable unloading in Alexandria cottor market on Friday. Sakels lost 25 to 17 points and Ashmouni futures declined 12 to 8 points.

Messrs. Schwabach in their cotton crop report dated July 30, received by Air Mail, writes:—

The weather during July has been very beneficial for rapid fruiting in nearly all sections except Oklahoma, where rain is badly needed. Cultivation has been intense and boll weevils and other insects are at a minimum.

Excessive moisture could increase insect damage. The crop is generally late but showers and heat are forcing it to maturity. Outside of favourable weather and insect conditions, high yields are expected because:

(1) Intensive cultivation.

(2) Plants are much closer together as farmers are trying to raise as much cotton as possible on a small acreage.

Schwabach estimated harvested acreage and indicated crop compared with actual ginnings for 1935 for the U.S.A.:

Harvested acreage:	29,992,000;
Estimated 1936 crop:	11,831,000;
Crop 1935:	10,638,000.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. October Highest (10-34 a.m.)	11.91—03
N. Y. October Lowest (2 p.m.)	11.74—20
Liverpool October Highest	6.42—02
Liverpool October Lowest	6.38—06

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Liquidation owing to disturbed Continental situation. Weather continues hot. Bullish.

Liverpool.—Decline owing to "bulls" selling out fearing a reaction notwithstanding less favourable weather report. Political excitement is disturbing. Speculators are holding aloof.

Liverpool.—Dull trading market. Sentiment disturbed by European political tension on fears of Spanish complications increasing due to delays in non-intervention negotiations.

New York.—Market weakened under foreign selling although weather continues unfavourable.

New York.—Unless crop prospects decline much more than on the average expect lower prices in the near future due to increasing hedge selling. Have a very favourable opinion of the market in the long run. Think it safe to buy spring months on the scale down from about 11.50.

New York.—Drought in West ignored. Indications early crop movement point approaching hedging season. Expect sagging tendency to continue.

New York.—Market affected unfavourably by European situation and European selling. Drought continues. Prefer selling on advances only.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 15.

October	11.71
December	11.78
January	11.82
March	11.87
May	11.84
July	11.79
Middling Spot	12.36

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Aug. 15.

October	11.72
December	11.76
January	11.77
Middling Spot	12.12

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 15.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	Nil
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 15.

August	6.41
September	6.30
October	6.24
November	6.19
December	6.17
January	6.17
February	6.17
March	6.18
April	6.18
May	6.18
June	6.17
July	6.17
August	6.08
Middling Spot	6.75
10-12 a.m. quotations:—	
October	6.30
January	6.22

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 15.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS:	
October	10.40
November	10.20
January	9.74
March	9.53
May	9.34
July	9.19
August	9.19
Middling Spot	10.83

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 15.

BROACH (Good Staple):	
Fuuly Good	5.27
Fine	5.42
Superfine	5.57
COMRA (No. 1 Staple):	
Fine	5.35
Superfine	5.50
Choice	5.65
BENGAL:—	
Good	4.33
Fully Good	4.43
Fine	4.55

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 15.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug. 15.

T.T. London on:	
New York (Closing rate)	5.02-13|16
Paris	76.37
Berlin	12.50
Madrid	37.00
Amsterdam	7.40-1|4
Brussels	29.83-1|4
Milan	63.87
Berne	15.42-1|2
Prague	121.50

U. S. Weather Forecast

Eastern:—Unsettled and cloudy.

Central:—Possibly showers.

Western:—Generally fair.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 15.

Following a decline of 18 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day for Broach A/M. delivery at Rs. 212/4 and advanced to Rs. 212/8 on scattered buying. Later on there was increased selling on expectations of rain. It is said that the official acreage report due on Monday will be of no use as much depends upon prospects of rain as in the absence of rain there will be extensive abandonment. The tone of the market was quiet.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 6 points and closed 14 points down. In the local market prices declined to Rs. 210/4 but improved on covering and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach J/A	221	0	0
Broach A/M	210	12	0
Oomra D/J	192	4	0
Bengal D/J	158	4	0

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 13th August	5,719
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	3,144,082
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,473,411
Increase	670,671

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

Oct. 145 Jan. 121 May 117 at Cross Rate 5.02 25/32.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1937 212—Liverpool May 6.23 Rs. 59 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1937 212—New York May 11.88 Rs. 50 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.02 25/32.

High And Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Aug. 14.

Broach J/A. Op. 224 1/2; Highest 225; Lowest 224 1/2; Closing 224 3/4.

Broach A/M. 1937 Op. 214 3/4; Highest 215 1/4; Lowest 214 1/4; Closing 215 1/4.

Oomra D/J. Op. 195 1/2; Highest 196 1/4; Lowest 195 1/2; Closing 196 1/4.

Bengal D/J. Op. 158 1/2; Highest 159 1/2; Lowest 158 1/2; Closing 159 1/2

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. Settlement (21-8-36) Rs. 4 1/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 23.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Aug 14

October	90 3/8d.
December	88 1/2d.
March	85 1/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Aug 14

September	dol. 1.10 1/4
December	dol. 1.10 1/4
May	dol. 1.08 3/4

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Aug 15

Wheat	19,564 cwts.
Linseed	10,230 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	52 cwts.
Gingellyseed	196 cwts.
Groundnuts	12,147 cwts.
Castorseed	2,923 cwts.
Rice	24,033 cwts.
Myrabollams	128 cwts.
Mowraseed	845 cwts.
Gram	1,413 cwts.
Joowar	425 cwts.
Bajree	573 cwts.
Indian sugar	7,272 cwts.
Coal	291 tons.

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 14-8-36	87000	129000
Receipts yesterday 14-8-36	14000	15000
Exports to date 14-8-36	67000	107000
Stock at Ports 14-8-36	1198000	1077000
Stock at Interior Towns 14-8-36	1143000	1097000
Stock at Liverpool 14-8-36	725000	547000
Visible Supply 14-8-36	3087000	2983000
Quantity in sight 14-8-36	219000	217000
Quantity out of sight 14-8-36	363000	355000

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 15.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, Nominal.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Nominal

Wheat South Australian: Sept.-Oct. sellers 39|-.

JAVA SUGAR: LONDON MARKET

London, Aug. 15.

The market was closed.

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Aug. 15.

The market was closed.

LONDON SEEDS.

London, Aug. 15.

Linseed, La Plata Hull c.i.f. Aug. sellers £12-7-6.

Linseed Calcutta, London c.i.f. Aug.|Sept. sellers £14-6-3.

Linseed Bombay, London, c.i.f. Aug.|Sept. nominal £15-15-0.

Rapeseed Toria Hull|Con't c.i.f. Aug.|Sept. sellers £13-15-0.

Castorseed, Bombay Hull c.i.f. Aug.|Sept. sellers £13-5-0.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Aug. 15.

The market was closed.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 15.

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at 86-18-4 and London-Paris Exchange rate was quoted at 76.35 and Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 5.02 25/32 London silver market was quiet at a decline of 1/16d. to 19 1/2d. on increased selling. Montreal futures were 5 points down to 10 points up and Shanghai T.T. on London was quoted at 1.2 3/8

In the local market it is feared that absence of rain will have adverse effect on the demand for silver and there was some liquidation but the decline there was some covering. In view of European developments there is less inclination to operate.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	34	3	9
1st Bhadarwa	34	4	6
2nd Bhadarwa	34	4	0

SILVER.

Ready	48	10	0
1st Bhadarwa	48	10	6
2nd Bhadarwa	48	12	6

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 15.

Spot	19-1|2
Forward	19-1|2

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 15.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £3|18|4

Gold Exports

Bombay, Aug 15

Six consignments valued at Rs. 32,26,600 were exported from Bombay to-day.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,79,42,67,905.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Aug 15

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready, Javas	13	8	0
Shipment Aug-Sept	3	13	6
Shipment Oct-Dec	3	13	0
Kesar	13	0	0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Aug. 14.

August	44.80—05
September	44.95+10
December	45.05

WHEAT OUTLOOK

Liverpool Aug. 14.

Must have good harvests in Argentine and Australia to cause any big decline. European weather not good.

New York Sugar

New York, Aug 14

September	2.76—1
December	2.67 unch.
January	2.46—2
May	2.46—2

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Aug 15

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£38 15 0
Standard copper 3 months	£39 2 6
Electrolytic copper	£43 10 0
New York market—	
Blue Eagle	10 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cents.
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 32 14 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 40 8 0
Tone: Firm.	

Indian Sterling Loans

London, Aug. 14.

3 per cent	87 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	99 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	107 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	116 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	118 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	115
3 per cent 1949/52	101 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	108 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	106 3/4

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug. 14.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P.	35
Electric Bond Common	23
Columbia Gas	21
American Tel. and Tel.	174
Western Union Telg.	87
New York Central	40 1/2
Great North Pfd.	41
Northern Pacific Rly.	26
Bethelehem Steel	60
United States Steel	66 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	39 1/2
General Motor	65 3/4
General Electric	46
Westinghouse Airbrake	42
Plymouth Oil	16
Socony	14
Chase Bank	48
National City Bank	43
Int. Nickel of Canada	52 1/2
Youngtown Sheet	76

Market easier; weekend selling. Carloadings up 140,000 units.

Total business:—1 million.

LINSEED OIL

London, Aug. 15.

Linseed Oil, naked, London per cwt. Aug. sellers 26|3.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt. Sept.|Dec. sellers 23|6.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Aug 15.

B C RATES—	
T T D D LONDON—	1/6 1/32
Banks selling T T D D August-December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 5/32 Jan. 3/16
Banks buying 3 Mos.	1/6 3/16 Jan 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	266 3/8
Banks selling T T	264 3/8
Banks buying T T	262 3/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	573
Banks buying T T	585
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 5/8
Banks buying T T	77 3/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	55 3/4
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 3/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	83 3/8
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	93
CROSS RATE—	
New York London	
14th instant	5.02 23/32
Japan/London	
15th instant	1/2 1/16
Java/London	
15th instant	7.36
Hongkong/London	
15th instant	1/3
Shanghai/London	
15th instant	1/2 3/8
London/Paris	
14th instant	76.35
London/Belgium	
14th instant	29.83 1/2
London/Switzerland	
14th instant	15.42 3/4
London/Berlin	
14th instant	12.50
London/Stockholm	
14th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York	
14th instant	5.02 3/4
London/Amsterdam	
14th instant	7.40 1/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Steady.
Gold 13th instant	£6-18-4
14th instant	£6-18-4
Silver London Ready	
13th instant	19 9/16
14th instant	19 1/2
Silver London Forward	
13th instant	19 9/16
14th instant	19 1/2
Silver New York Ready.	
13th instant	45
14th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos	
13th instant	9/16 p.c.
14th instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos	
13th instant	11/16 p.c.
14th instant	11/16 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—	
Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	5/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

Sampin Quotations

Osaka Aug. 15.

August	(208.50)	206.60—190
October	(204.00)	202.20—180
November	(202.20)	200.40—160
December	(201.80)	200.10—170
February	(201.50)	199.70—180

UNCERTAIN FEELING IN LOCAL YARN

Dealers Anxious To Sell Off Stocks

Bombay, Aug 12

The important event during the week under review has been the publication by the American Government on Saturday night the 8th instant of the first Cotton Crop Estimate which has proved to be a bearish document and has come as a surprise to the Trade. This has naturally caused a sharp decline in prices of cotton which in turn has seriously affected the prices as well as the demand in yarns. It is yet too difficult and premature to judge the actual effect of this Bearish Bureau Report on the yarn market at present. But it is clear that this has unsettled the yarn market to such an extent that the dealers and consumers have been awaiting further developments before making any fresh purchases and naturally it will take some time before the market is settled. In the midst of such uncertainties naturally no important business has taken place although sellers show eagerness to sell off their stocks even at somewhat lower prices. The future tendency is therefore uncertain.

ENGLISH YARNS

Fresh quotations from Manchester are awaited after the market settles down and if they are revised in buyers favour some business may be possible in the next few days. Japanese and Shanghai prices have also gone down to some extent but further news is awaited from those quarters.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS

There has been a further decline in prices of this class of yarns in the local market as a result of sharp decline in cotton following the Bureau Report and turnover has become extremely limited. Fresh quotations from Japan and Shanghai are irregular and unsettled and dealers naturally await further developments before they make any fresh purchases. In the meantime some of the weak holders have been showing eagerness to dispose of their stocks even at lower prices, but the buyers prefer to wait and watch further developments. In Mercerised yarns prices have declined further to some extent. In case of single and twofold grey yarns also there has been a small decline in prices and further decline is awaited on account of absence of satisfactory demand. No fresh forward business of importance has been possible pending the uncertainty in the cotton market. Sampin have recorded a further decline in sympathy with cotton whereas exchange remains slightly firm.

ART SILK YARNS

There has been no change in Syndicate prices during the week. Syndicate stocks are very small and consist of unpopular deniers. There is yet no reliable information regarding the expected arrivals of the Syndicate goods from Italy and pending these uncertainties prices in Japanese yarns have kept very firm. It is reported that owing to absence of definite news from Italy, large purchases have been made by some of the importers as well as dealers from Japan of various Japanese Art Silk yarns in popular deniers for shipments from August to October at prices about 7 per cent higher than before. Stocks of Japanese yarns in the consuming districts are very limited and prices have shown further improvement for spot delivery. The Japanese Spinners have been quoting much higher prices for forward deliveries and the shipments offered are now far distant such as October/November. The undertone is very steady and whilst the present level of prices seems to be rather high we do not expect any material decline until the arrivals from Japan or from Italy show a substantial increase in the next few days. The future tendency is uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS

The local Mills have been quoting very irregular prices on account of recent sharp decline in cotton as a result of Bearish Bureau Report. Dealers have been awaiting further developments before making any fresh purchases. No business of importance has therefore been possible during the week. The course of monsoon in certain parts of India has also been causing grave anxiety among the trade circles all over the country and unless there has been a relief in the next few days, turnover in yarns in those districts is likely to be seriously affected. The future outlook remaint uncertain at present.

BETTER FEELING IN SHARE BAZAR

Steel And Mill Shares Steady

Bombay, Aug. 15.

The local Share Bazar ruled very steady to-day on increased buying and prices show moderate improvement.

At the opening of the session there was scattered buying which improved prices but during the middle of the session there was some selling which weakened prices. At the decline there was good enquiry which resulted in a steady rise.

Disturbed European political situation was responsible for uncertain attitude of the market but as pointed out before the oversold state called for a natural re-adjustment.

To-day there was a decided change in weather conditions and it is generally believed that there will be some relief in drought sections next week. It remains to be seen whether we get any real relief.

Money market continues easy but investors are not inclined to enter the market at present in view of several uncertain factors. The fundamental situation does not show any change and we look for narrow trading markets for some time.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, August 15.

100 Alem. Advance	291	14
500 Bombay Cotton	10	0
250 Bombay Dyeing	665	0
250 Bradbury	100	0
100 Century	137	8
100 Central India	230	10
100 Colaba	122	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Aug. 15

Century 136 138 133 137

Bom. Dyeing 660 656 662 656 664 662 663

Kohinoor 211 210 212

Central India 220 228 225 230

New Great 125 126 125

Simplex 63 64 63

Swadeshi 161 166 163 165

Bundi 37/4

I. Cement 508 509 507 510 508

Punjab 26/4

Shahabad 495 496

Andhra 1645 1661 1651 1653

Tata Hydro 180 184

Tata Power 1625 1622 1633 1623 1635

Tram. Ord. 159/6

T. Steel Dfd. 715 717 716 721 712 725 723 726

T. Steel Ord. 183/4 184/4 183 185

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 165/8 164/12 165

Bellapur 200 198 202 200

B. Steam 295

Bur. Burma 488 495 487 498 495 497 493/12

100 Coorla	90	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	287	8
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-2	6
100 Finlay	112	8
100 Gokak	201	4
1000 Hindustan	1,720	0
100 Indore	45	0
100 Khatau,	63	12
100 Kohinoor	212	8
250 Laxmi	570	0
100 Madhavji	6	8
250 Madras United	25	0
1000 Morarji	700	0
250 Model	40	0
50 Mysore	85	10
200 New Great	127	8
100 Oosmanshahi	54	0
100 Phoenix	262	8
25 Sassoon Silk	36	0
1000 Sholapur	1,840	0
50 Simplex	63	12
100 Swadeshi	166	4
100 Swan	80	0
25 Tata	9	0
500 Vishnu	1205	0
1000 Western	800	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda	111	4
25-50 Central	33	4
500 Imperial	1572	8
125-500 Imp. County	391	4
50-100 India	134	8
100 Reserve Bank	136	0
5 Union	5-10	6
CEMENTS.		
10 Bundi	37	4
70 Gwalior	131	4
160 Indian	509	6
40 Katni Def.	2300	0
100 Katni Ordinary	390	0
75 Okha	283	12
10 Punjab	26	4
100 Shahabad	495	0
70 United	143	8
INSURANCE.		
15-100 Jupiter	13	12
15-75 New India	46	4
200 Oriental	5400	0
10-50 Vulcan	7	11
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old	192	8
1000 Andhra Valley	1660	0
10 Ajmer	13	12
50 Bombay Tram	159	6
100 Bombay Suburban	215	0
10 Broach	13	4
100 Karachi	241	4
100 Poona	247	0
100 Surat	195	0
100 Tata Hydro	184	1
1000 Tata Power	1635	0
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	940	0
100 C Province	98	8
100 Dhond Baramati	106	0
100 Gujarat	99	0
100 Mandra Bhon	101	8
100 Pachora Jamner	96	4
100 Sara Sirajgunj	101	0
500 Tapty Valley	771	4
MININGS.		
10 Shivrajpur	37	4
30 Tata Steel Def.	726	4
75 Tata Steel Ord.	185	0
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock	223	2
50 Belapur Sugar	201	4
250 Bombay Steam	294	6
125 Bombay Burma	495	0
50 Bombay Burma Con.	163	12
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	5-10	9
50 Bombay Telephone	115	8
100 Indian Bleaching	117	8
100 Indian Radio Defd.	540	0
100 Indian Radio Ord.	531	4
100C Port Cahning	593	12
15 Scindia	18	15
30 Premier Construction	31	4
25 Tata Oil	17	10
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1535	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	320	0
7 p.c. Bombay Trams.	88	0
5 p.c. Central India	533	12
7 p.c. Katni 1st	137	8
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	146	4
7½ p.c. Punjab Cement	13	8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	162	8
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1,615	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	196	11
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	165	0
5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	9	8
7 p.c Vishnu	662	0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 15.

3 3/4 per cent 1948-52 New Loan 100/14

3 per cent 1951/54 103/12

3 per cent 1941 104/4

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 99/8

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 107/10

4 per cent 1943 111/3

4 per cent 1960/70 114/14

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/6

5 per cent 1939/44 108/8

5 per cent 1940/43 111/1

5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 107/8

TAX FREE

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 120-12

4 per cent 1954/63 Mysore 111/10

5 per cent 1955 Mysore 124

5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/12

CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1947 111

4 per cent M Deb 1974 110/8

5 per cent M Deb 1959 119/4

6 per cent M Deb 1954 131

4 per cent S P I 1965-70 4

5 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 103/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper for 31st August settlement of delivery opened at Rs. 99/7 and moved within a narrow range of anna one only.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug 14

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£ 87 10 0
Atlas Elect and Genl. Trst. Ord.	£ 0 6 6
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference	£ 1 1 3
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	£104 0 0
B.B. & C.I. Rly. Ord. Stock	£115 10 0
Brazilian Traction Pow. & Lt. Ord.	Dol. 12.0
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord. A Stock	£ 22 5 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord.	£ 2 10 0
Delhi Electric Sup. Ord.	2 19 6
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 per cent Prf. Stk.	£ 25 10 0
Genl. & Coml. Invest. Trust Defd. Stk.	£ 98 0 0
East India Distilleries and S. F. Ord.	£ 1 5 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£ 6 17 6
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	£102 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. ord	£216 6 0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	£ 0 4 0
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 per cent Debs.	£106 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram. and S. Ord.	£ 2 5 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 per cent Deb.	£ 95 0 0
United Premier Oil and Cake Ord.	£ 0 13 6

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1936

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
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"Link Between Generations"

Aim Of Lucknow Students' Conference

"Creation Of Common Consciousness", Says R. C. Chairman

Prem Narayan Bhargava, the Chairman of the All-India Students' Conference, Lucknow, in the course of his address, said:

On behalf of the U. P. University Students' Federation I welcome you all. I need not waste your time any more by indulging in conventional language.

How indebted we all are to Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru and our President, Mr. Mohammad Ali Jinnah, in having graced the Conference with their presence.

What shall I say of Jawaharlalji. At a time when restlessness and instability, conflict and the psychology of crisis are the signs of our lives in both the intellectual and material sphere, amid all the shibboleths and slogans, confusion and perplexities, disharmony, distraction and despair the only ray of hope which stands a scientific examination, is the ideology which has been so persistently and courageously preached by "our Jawaharlalji."

We are equally indebted to Mr. Jinnah. For a first-rate politician, in this unfortunate country of ours, who has played no insignificant part in the high politics of our country, to remain "a mere mister" naturally draws us nearer to him. I know nobody will be happier than Mr. Jinnah if communalism finds an early grave for it is the bane of India, morally, socially, politically and economically. And communalism can only meet with its end if the youths so decide. And who could better give us a few words of cheer than Mr. Jinnah, who, as country's misfortune will have it, finds himself in its whirlpool to-day.

Now, a word about the purpose of this Conference of ours. It is the student after all who constitutes the link between the generation that is dying and the generation that is in gestation. He alone, by virtue of his position, is at the best place to dissect the defects of the former and suggest useful reform for the latter. The student, therefore, is not only a future citizen but a motive force of carrying the civilisation further. As a privileged member of the modern society the responsibilities the student owes to the community are, indeed, great and various. The isolation of universities from many of the main streams of modern life is really deplorable. students need far more understanding than most of them possess to-day of the problems of industry and agriculture. That understanding cannot come only from lectures within the walls of the university. He also needs to get into the field of life, to see how other classes of community live, and to understand something of his problems.

CREATION OF COMMON CONSCIOUSNESS

The purpose of this Conference, as it appears to me, is to create a common consciousness among the students of this country, create an atmosphere of concord and unity between them, focus their attention and concentrate their energy—without, of course, neglecting the traditional examination—upon cultural contact and intellectual co-operation with a view to clarify the path which leads to the achievements of general progress. And this Conference of ours will prove an undoubted success if it is able to generate in the student community a robust desire to harmonise the academic activities with the improvement of social order.

Fellow delegates, you will have to tackle in this Conference many specific problems, such as the prohibitive cost of education, irrational punishments, neglect of health, denial of sex-education, suppression of free speech, unemployment and illiteracy and I shall, therefore, not go into them at this stage.

CAST AWAY GARB OF SNOBBERY.

I would only appeal to you to cast away the garb of snobbery and foppishness but recognise the grim tragedy towards which we all are daily drifting because of an unimaginative and unreal system of education, and strive your utmost for the realisation of an equalitarian society guaranteeing economic well-being and adequate liberty to all.

I would be failing in my duty if I did not avail of this opportunity to ask you to send fraternal greetings on behalf of this Conference and the student community of India, to the World Youth Congress and the bold front it is presenting on behalf of the students of the world against war. Nothing can be more important to the youth of the world than the cause of peace. Our generation must leave a warless world as heritage to the 21st century. Our country is in a sense not ours for it is under the regime of foreign imperialism but we assure the youth of the world that we shall never be a party in helping any war whatsoever.

Before I close I would once again impress on you, fellow delegates, the need for concerted and substantial work. "Ridiculous boldness, aimless bravado will not pay."—"Vande-matram."

H. M. King Zahir Shah of Afghanistan, the eighteenth anniversary of whose independence was celebrated on Friday last.

POPULARISING HINDI

Central Training College At Wardha

PRACHAR SAMITI'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS

The following appeal has been issued by the Hindi Prachar Samiti under the signatures of Babu Rajendra Prasad, President and Mr. Satyanarayan, Secretary:—

"The work of spreading Hindi as the 'Lingua Franca' of India in various provinces started nearly 18 years ago. This work was first systematically started by the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan in the South, where it has been properly organised by now and progressing well. Excepting the four southern provinces of Andhra, Tamil Nad, Kerala and Karnatak, the work has not yet been started on organised lines in the rest of the provinces. With a view to complete this task, a Committee (Hindi Prachar Samiti) of 21 members was set up at the last Nagpur session of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, the headquarters of which are located at Wardha. The Samiti has divided the work into 11 provinces linguistically, leaving 4 provinces working under the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha.

It has been decided to carry on systematic work in the remaining seven provinces, of Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Maharashtra, Gujerat, Bombay City and Sind. The Samiti is going to start provincial organizations and appoint Pracharak Committees.

A scheme for starting a Central Training College at Wardha to train young men from various provinces in the Prachar work is also before the Samiti. To carry on this important and very essential work successfully, it is necessary to have money and patriotic young men. We request our liberal-hearted rich countrymen to assist us in our undertaking. Donations may be kindly sent to the Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Wardha.

TRAVANCORE V. PRINCES CHAMBER

State Not Participating In To-day's Ministers' Meeting

MADRAS, Aug. 16.

It is understood that the Travancore State is not sending any representative to the Committee meeting and meeting of Ministers announced to take place in Bombay to-morrow.

It will be remembered that Travancore some time ago withdrew from participation in the work of the Chamber of Princes.—A. P.

POONA RIOT ECHO

POONA, Aug. 15.

Sentences aggregating seven years' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 400. (in default 2 years' further imprisonment). were passed by the Additional Session Judge, Mr. Waterfield on two slim accused, in a case arising out of the April Riots in Poona.

The accused are alleged to have raided a toddy booth, destroyed property and attacked the inmates. Sentences aggregating three years' imprisonment and fine of Rs. 350 in default twenty months' further imprisonment, were passed against six other Muslims on similar charges.

The mixed jury after retiring for three hours, gave a majority verdict of not guilty on charges of dacoity and house breaking.—A.P.

Rs. 5,000
Face Competition

CLOSING DATE

19th
AUGUST

Entries will be accepted at our
OFFICE
from
10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

H. E. Abdur Rahman, Afghan Consul in Bombay who gave a tea party to prominent Bombay citizens on Friday on the occasion of the celebration of the 18th anniversary of the independence of Afghanistan.

STRIKERS RESORT TO PICKETING

NEW DELHI, August 15.

About 600 workers employed in the Krishna Gold and Silver Thread Factory affected by strike resorted to picketing since this morning.

It is stated that following serving of warrants of arrest on some operatives for alleged assault on the manager one of the departments consisting about 40 workmen struck work and started picketing at the gate of the factory preventing others from entering the premises.

It is alleged that picketers, were assisted by some outsiders. Consequently the manufacturing operations are at standstill since the morning.

The Superintendent of Industries, Delhi, is negotiating for a settlement of the dispute. A. P.

DELHI MUNICIPAL DECISION AND ITS SEQUEL

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

The recent decision of the New Delhi Municipal Committee that cows and buffaloes would not be allowed to be kept in the quarters have agitated the members of the Imperial Secretariat staff. It appears that the matter has been referred to the Imperial Secretariat Association which is being urged to lead a deputation to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, or the Viceroy to get the orders rescinded.

It is felt that the restrictions would affect the supply of pure milk especially when "Drink More Milk" is the slogan.—United Press.

A resolution was passed by a public meeting at Larkhana held under the auspices of local Arya Samaj stating that the suspension of Shikarpur Centre involved to the public a loss of Rs. 10,000 and great inconvenience to the students and their parents, and urging upon the University of Bombay to hold the Supplementary matriculation examination, next October, at Shikarpur, as usual.

GOES AHEAD OF PROF. EINSTEIN

Sir S. Sulaiman's Gravitational Theory

ALLAHABAD, August 15.

Addressing the National Academy of Sciences to-day on the 13th and 14th chapters of his theory, which he has submitted, Sir Shah Sulaiman, said that it gave distinctly different results of the gravitational effect of the sun on light, which travels at the rate of 1,86,000 miles per second.

According to him, the bending of light from the stars should be from 30 to 50 per cent more than that predicted by Prof. Einstein, while light from the circumference of the solar disc should be 100 per cent. redder than what is supposed by Prof. Einstein, and the spectral shift should be double of the Einstein value.

Sir Shah admits that his gravitational theory will stand or fall according to the results of observations at the last eclipse on June 19, to be confirmed at the next year's eclipse of June 8.—United Press.

LAND PROBLEM IN CANTONMENTS

SIMLA, (By Mail).

Land problem in cantonments was the subject matter of discussion between a deputation of the All-India Cantonments Association consisting of Mr. Giyan Chand Sethi, Rawalpindi, Khan Sahib Gulhaz Khan, Hyderabad Sind, Mr. Alibhoy, Mr. Hakimji, Rawalpindi, Dr. G. S. Haidikar, Member of the Cantonment Board Kirkee, Mr. S. N. Khanna, Meerut, Mr. Maganbhai I. Patel, Poona Cantonment, and Mr. Kidar Nath, Honorary Secretary of the Association and Mr. G. E. F. Tottenham, Defence Secretary to the Government of India on Monday.

The deputation presented a memorandum of the grievances of the cantonment public on the land problem in cantonments. Col. Paterson, Director of Cantonments and a representative of Quarter-Master-General in India were present.

Negotiations are being continued by Mr. Kidar Nath, the Honorary Secretary, who is staying in Simla. A detailed statement will be issued in course of time.—United Press.

AROBINDO'S 65TH BIRTHDAY

PONDICHERRY, Aug. 15.

Sir Akbar and Lady Hydari were among the 850 persons who had "darshan" of Sri Arobindo on the occasion of his 65th birthday.

This is one of the occasions of the year on which Sri Arobindo comes out in public.

Of the 850 persons 150 were permanent residents of the Ashram and the rest came from all provinces of India. There was no ceremony and perfect calm prevailed. People went up one by one and saw the great Yogi and received his silent blessings and came down. Sri Arobindo does not talk to any one since the last ten years.

The darshan lasted from 7-30 in the morning to 3-30 in the afternoon.—United Press.

ADJOURNMENT TALKED OUT

"No Privilege For Criminal Offences Even In Parliament"

BURMA COUNCIL DEBATE

RANGOON, Aug. 15

With the approval of the Governor U Ba Saw moved the adjournment of the Legislative Council to discuss the general principle concerning privilege of an M.L.C. regarding arrest under a criminal warrant.

He was strongly supported by ten speakers, including Katlaka Pomya, from different Burmese parties who urged amendment of the Cr. P.C. providing exemption from arrest under Criminal Process for M.L.Cs and contended that by the present case the dignity of the House and Rights and privileges of M.L.Cs had been lowered. They argued that the purpose could have been served by issuing summons instead of a warrant.

The Finance Member was frankly sorry that such a thing should have befallen on a fellow member. He said that rights and privileges of M.L.Cs and the dignity of the House were precisely those that conferred on them by law which had conferred no privilege in respect of Criminal offences. Dignity of the House could not be secured by prohibitions and threats. It was secured by actual merits of the Council itself. Even in Parliament there was no privilege for criminal offences. The Home Member expressed the opinion that in view of the law as it stood at present nothing could be done.

The motion was talked out.

The Governor was present in the Governor's box for sometime and watched the proceedings.

A no confidence motion against Forest Minister U Ba Pe has been tabled for discussion on Monday. —A.P.

GIRI-PONDICHERRY MAYOR TALKS

Conditions For Strike Settlement

MADRAS, (By Mail)

Mr. V. V. Giri, M.L.A., met the Mayor of Pondicherry, at Villupuram to-day noon and had discussions for three hours about the strike situation. Mr. Giri also discussed the question of Labour legislation in India and its applicability in French India.

It is understood that in pursuance of these conversations Mr. Giri might visit Pondicherry in a couple of days for effecting a settlement of the strike.

DEMANDS FOR INQUIRY.

It is also understood that Mr. Giri insisted on some conditions for settlement of the strike including that a Labour Commission from France should come to enquire into the causes of the strike and that they should study the conditions here for the applicability of the French Labour laws and conventions to French India and that families of the dead labourers should be substantially compensated.—United Press.

MINIATURE MINT UNEARTHED

KARACHI, August 16.

What is described to be a miniature mint was unearthed and four persons arrested, following a raid on a house in Jacobabad. On a search instruments for counterfeiting coins of various denominations were recovered.—United Press.

Socialist Released On Bail

JULLUNDUR, (By Mail).

Sardar Bujha Singh, a Socialist worker of Chak Maidas in the Banga Police Station, who was convicted by the Additional District Magistrate, under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment for the alleged breach of restraint orders, has been released on bail by the Sessions Judge, pending his appeal.

Appeal will come up for argument on August 20.—United Press.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *A King By Night*

"OVERSHAM EVADING DONAVAN DARTS AT CLARKE----
COME BACK, YOU FOOL!
MASQUERADE AS ME, WILL YOU?
THIS IS OUR CHANCE, JUMA! TURN OUT THE LIGHT!
EIGHT LITTLE BULLETS, WADE--- ALL FOR YOU!
LYMAN ANDERSON
7-21
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